The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM] VOL. XXIX. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850. No. 4237 { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 10 P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 10548

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.
THE steam packet TAMAR,
William Parsons, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, at eight P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf.
N.B.—*The Tamar will, after this trip, be placed on the Hunter River line.* 10980

A REGULAR TRADER FOR WOLLONGONG.
THE FINE SCHOONER CYGNET,
Thomas Lawrence, master, (just arrived), will positively sail on Monday, the 16th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board; or to
THOMAS CROFT,
10866 Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY,
A REGULAR TRADER,
THE fine Schooner CUMBERLAND,
90 tons burthen, H. Wybore, master, having part cargo engaged, will sail positively on Tuesday, the 17th instant (wind and weather permitting). For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply on board; or, to
HENRY CLARKE,
December 13. Union Wharf. 10869

PACKET FOR WIDE BAY,
A REGULAR TRADER.
THE AI Brigantine HELEN,
120 tons, Eedy, master, will positively clear at the Customs This Day, and sail the first fair wind. Her accommodations are very superior, with separate cabins for ladies, and beds and bed linen found.
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN MORRIS, Agent,
Albion Wharf, December 13. 10917

FOR WIDE BAY.
THE favourite schooner LIBERTY.
J. Johnson, master, will sail on Sunday, (to-morrow,) wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or, to J. CURTIS, Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street.
N.B.—The Ann Mary is open for Moreton Bay till the first fair wind. 10993

FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND PAMBULA.
THE clipper schooner ELLEN,
Abraham Barter, master, will sail for the above ports THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to
L. CORCORAN,
10886 Kent-street.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.
THE CUTTER CATHERINE,
to sail on Monday first. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf.
GEORGE NICHOLSON,
10870 Master.

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
THE schooner WILLIAM,
80 tons, Girard, master, having all her dead weight ready, will be dispatched six days after notice. For freight or passage apply to
10890 JAMES COOK.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
THE schooner LILLIAS,
100 tons burthen, is now nearly loaded, and has room for about ten tons of cargo.
Will sail for the above on Tuesday morning at daylight.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay, December 14. 10975

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
THE fine packet schooner PHŒBE.
120 tons burthen, Nicholson, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, — beds, bedding, provisions, wine, beer, and spirits, being found free of charge by the ship—apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 10824

FOR MELBOURNE.
THE BRIGANTINE COQUETTE,
— Cooney, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
R. M. SAYERS,
10851 Port Phillip Packet Office, 439, George-street.

FOR GEELONG.
THE fast-sailing brig PRINCE OF WALES,
180 tons burthen, Innes, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and being a chartered vessel engaged to sail on Wednesday, the 18th instant. The accommodations of this vessel are equal to any in the trade. Beds, linen, &c., and the best wines and provisions, found on board.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to
R. M. SAYERS,
10799 Port Phillip Packet Office, 439, George-street.

PACKET FOR ADELAIDE.
FIRST VESSEL.
THE noted clipper PHANTOM,
268 tons register, Henry Brown, master, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Several of her cabins are already taken. For freight or passage (having splendid accommodation) apply on board, at Willis' (Bon Accord) Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to send down their dead weight at once. 10889

FIRST VESSEL
FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.
THE fine AI Barque ROBERT SYERS,
350 tons, Captain Peter Morrison, is now taking in cargo for the above port, and will meet with quick despatch. Shippers who have hitherto patronised the brig Louis and Miriam, are informed that any freight intended for her will be conveyed by the Robert Syers at the usual rate, and passengers will meet with excellent accommodation. Apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Quay; or, to
M. JOSEPH,
10927 390, George-street.

FOR PORT FAIRY AND PORTLAND BAY,
IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.
THE BRIG ESSINGTON,
Mills, master, will sail for the above ports in about a week.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Circular Quay.
December 13. 10886

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.
THE fine fast-sailing Schooner DESPATCH,
132 tons register, W. F. Plant, Commander, will sail without delay. For freight or passage (having good accommodation) apply on board, at Willis's (Bon Accord) Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
10784 Packet Office, 470 George-street.

BARQUE ROBERT SYERS.
INTENDING Shippers per above vessel are particularly requested to send their freight on board as soon as possible, and forward their bills of lading to the undersigned for signature on or before Monday next, the 16th instant, by 12 o'clock noon.
M. JOSEPH.
10866 390, George-street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.
To sail on the 15th instant,
THE A 1 frigate-built ship WILLIAM HYDE,
J. L. Applewaite H.C.S., commander. Thirty tons of tallow will be taken at a low rate of freight. For particulars apply to the master, on board; or to
J. B. AND G. WERE,
10891 Circular Wharf.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
CALLING AT HONOLULU.
THE AI teak-built ship EMERALD ISLE,
550 tons, Wells Holt, commander, will have quick despatch for Honolulu and San Francisco.
For Freight, having room for a few tons of light measurement goods, or passage, both cabin and intermediate, apply to the Captain on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.;
OR,
EDWARD N. BURGESS,
7939 No. 20, Macquarie-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
CALLING AT HONOLULU IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.
THE fine fast-sailing first-class barque RALPH BERNAL,
400 tons, George Maclaren, Commander, is now ready to receive cargo at Willis' Wharf. Has room for a few tons of light freight, and excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to
J. B. METCALFE.
December 13. 10838

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To sail in the early part of January.
THE fine fast-sailing French ship JAVA.
800 tons burthen, Captain A. Jude de Beauséjour, will sail for the above port, from Newcastle, on or about the 10th of January, and has splendid poop accommodation for cabin passengers.
For light freight or passage apply to
D. N. JOUBERT,
10833 589 George-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
ONE OF THE CELEBRATED NEW ORLEANS PACKETS.
THE fine clipper-built ship JACQUES LAFITTE,
700 tons burthen, A. B. Gasper, Commander, will sail from Newcastle for the above port on or about the 25th of December.
The splendid accommodations and style of living on board the Havre and New Orleans packets, is sufficiently well known to insure to the passengers by this ship comforts seldom to be found at sea.
For light freight, or passage, either cabin or steerage, apply to
D. N. JOUBERT,
9249 589, George-street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.
FOR CALCUTTA.
THE well-known regular trader ROYAL SAXON,
713 tons new measurement, William Charlesworth, commander, will sail about the middle of December. For particulars apply at the Wharf.
R. TOWNS.
November 11. 8504

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.
(Warranted to sail on the 22nd instant.)
THE fine fast-sailing packet brig TWO FRIENDS,
206 tons register, J. W. Farmer, commander.
This fine vessel is now alongside the Queen's Wharf, with the greater part of her dead weight on board; she has room disengaged for about 50 tons freight, for which early application is necessary. Parties shipping by this vessel will have the advantage of having the proceeds of their shipment returned in produce, at a low rate of freight, as she returns direct, and is intended as a regular trader to Batavia. For freight or passage apply on board; or to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
10868 Queen-street.

FOR MADRAS.
THE fast sailing AI barque VICTORY,
548 tons register, Samuel Nicol, Commander, will sail for the above port on 21st instant. Has good accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Nicol, off Campbell's Wharf; or, to
10850 ROBERT HOW.

FIRST WOOL SHIP FOR LONDON.
THE fine first-class Barque MARY WHITE,
380 tons, J. H. Walker, Commander, has room only for a few bales of wool, and will take three or four cabin passengers at the lowest possible rates. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to
L. AND S. SPYER,
10855 Lower George-street.

TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS OF WOOL.
FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL ON THE 20TH JANUARY NEXT.
THE AI frigate-built PASSENGER ship WATERLOO,
1000 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons,) HENRY NEATBY, commander, having her dead weight and 1200 bales wool engaged, will sail punctually to her time.
For CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, or STEERAGE passage, apply to
DONALDSON AND CO.; or,
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.
Sydney, November, 1850. 9187

FIRST WOOL SHIP OF THE SEASON,
FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL ON THE 20TH DECEMBER.
THE AI frigate-built PASSENGER ship BLENHEIM,
800 tons, (belonging to Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons,) A. S. MOLISON, commander, will sail as above, and carries a surgeon.
For freight, or for CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE passage, apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to
J. B. METCALFE; or,
SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
Sydney, November, 1850. 9186

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
THE new frigate BLACKWALL,
1000 tons, A1 for 13 years, J. N. Thorne (late of the Waimer Castle), Commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
WILLIAM HINDSON; or,
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
December 13. 10904

FOR LONDON.
UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY.
THE well-known and splendid teak-built ship GENERAL HEWITT,
1000 tons burthen, John Gatenby, Commander.
Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and presents a good opportunity for families proceeding to England.
For freight of wool only, and for passage, apply on board; to
BROWN AND CO.;
OR, TO
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.
Under engagement with Her Majesty's Government to sail on 5th January.
All Wools to be shipped by the 3rd January.
THE new frigate-built ship KATE,
A1, 1000 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, will sail for London direct on the above date.
Has three cabins disengaged, and having superior accommodations, and being a fast sailing vessel, is an eligible opportunity for parties going to England.
Apply to Captain Brodrick, on board, at Campbell and Co.'s Wharf; or, to
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
Harrington-street.
Sydney, December 7. 10405

FOR LONDON,
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
THE fast-sailing A 1 barque DUKE OF RICHMOND,
470 tons register, Thomas Barclay, Commander.
Has two large poop cabins disengaged, and room for four steerage passengers, and will sail 1st December.
Apply immediately to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
10849 700, George-street.

FOR LONDON,
THE fast sailing A1 barque AGRICOLA,
564 tons register, John Bell commander. Having a large portion of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
December 9. 10673

FOR LONDON,
THE fast-sailing first-class Ship COMMODORE,
489 tons register, J. Broadfoot, Commander, will have quick despatch. Has very superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to
CAMPBELL AND CO.,
or to
ROBERT HOW.
7087

PHŒNICIAN. FOR LONDON.
THIS Ship being now fully engaged for passengers and cargo, will positively sail on the 26th instant.
Agents,
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
Spring-street, December 6. 10385

FOR LONDON.
THE FINE BRIG SALACIA,
A1, 296 tons, J. Armstrong, Commander. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and Co.; or
J. B. METCALFE.
November 14. 8733

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
THE fine fast sailing Liverpool-built barque LAURA,
330 tons register, Captain Robert Dambrill, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
November 20. 9476

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE AI SHIP CAROLINE AGNES,
670 tons, James Alexander, commander. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to
J. B. AND G. WERE,
9695 Circular Wharf.

WANTED to Charter, five vessels that will carry from 30 to 60 tons each, of light draught, to carry coals from Morpeth to Newcastle and Sydney. Apply by letter, prepaid, to
ALEXANDER BROWN,
Four Mile Creek, near East Maitland.
10757

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND CONSIGNEES OF *Wool*
BY THE H.R.S.N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
BALES exceeding the usual size, viz., 4 feet 6 inches x 2 feet 3 inches x 2 feet 3 inches, will, from and after this date, be charged additional freight, proportionate to the extra size of the bales.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf,
December 14. 10979

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20.
GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
MADAME FRANCESCA ALLEN, pupil of Signor Crivelli and Signor Piatti, from the London concerts, begs to inform the public of Sydney and its vicinity that she purposes giving a GRAND EVENING CONCERT on the above Evening.
Further particulars will be duly announced. 10909

BOXING DAY SPORTS.
SOLDIERS' POINT REGATTA,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1850.
COMMITTEE.
Messrs. R. HENDERSON
W. STEWART
J. HARKNESS
F. WOODLEY
A. FRENCH
C. NORMAN
W. THOMAS.
Umpire—MR. W. STEWART.
President—MR. G. P. WRIGHT.
Secretary—MR. W. M'KNIGHT.
Treasurer—MR. R. HENDERSON.
First Match.
For gigs pulling four oars, by amateurs only, for a sweepstakes of £1 1s. each.
Second Match.
For skiffs pulling a pair of sculls, by amateurs only, for a sweepstakes of £1 1s. each.
Third Match.
For sailing boats not exceeding thirteen feet on the keel, for a sweepstakes of 10s. 6d. each.
Fourth Match.
For skiffs pulling two oars, by amateurs only, for a sweepstakes of £1 1s. each.
Fifth Match.
For sailing boats not exceeding sixteen feet on the keel, for a sweepstakes of £1 1s. each.
Sixth Match.
For yachts not exceeding five tons, for a sweepstakes of £4 4s. each.
Seventh Match.
For a gig and dingy, the gig not under 20 feet keel.
Further particulars will be in *Bell's Life*, of Saturday December 21.
Subscriptions will be received by all Members of the Committee,—to be added to the sweepstakes.
By order of the Committee.
WILLIAM M'KNIGHT,
10864 Hon. Secretary.

FOR SALE, by private contract, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
One square six octave Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons; price, £28.
One square ditto, by Tomkisson; price, £13.
10997

THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate a Company to be called 'the Sydney Railway Company,'" it is enacted, for settling all differences which may arise between the said Company and the several owners of or persons interested in any land which shall or may be taken, used, damaged, or injuriously affected by the execution of any of the powers by the said Act granted to the said Company, and for determining the amount of compensation to be paid by the said Company, in respect to any lands taken, used, damaged, or injuriously affected as aforesaid; that upon the application of either party, or in case the owner or person entitled to such compensation should be absent from the colony, or cannot be found, then, upon application by the said Company, it shall be lawful for any two Justices in Petty Sessions assembled, in the district in which the lands taken, used, or injuriously affected are situated, and having no interest in the matter, by writing under their hands, to nominate and appoint three able practical Surveyors, for determining what compensation should be paid by the said Company to the owner or person interested in the lands taken, used, or injuriously affected as aforesaid, and such Surveyors, or any two of them, should determine the same accordingly, and should annex to their valuation, a declaration in writing subscribed by them, of the correctness thereof, and such valuation should be binding and conclusive upon all parties: Provided always, that the said Surveyors, in assessing such compensation are authorised and empowered, and shall take into consideration the enhancement in value of the adjoining land belonging to the party to whom compensation is to be made, by the increased facilities of access to the different stations and termini of the said Railways, in reduction of such compensation. And further, that before making any such application to the Justices as aforesaid, either party should give at least ten days' notice to the other of his or their intention to make such application, and where the owner or person interested in the land should be absent from the Colony, or cannot be found, notice of such intention should be given by the said Company by advertisement in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, and in one or more of the Sydney newspapers, describing the premises in respect of which compensation was to be assessed, ten days at the least before making such application. And whereas all that piece or parcel of land, (mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed, and particularly described in a map or plan exhibited at the office of the said Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,) situated near Homebush, in the parish of Liberty Plains, in the district of Parramatta, in the county of Cumberland, belonging or reputed to belong to John Wentworth, or in which he has or claims some estate, share, interest, or charge, in, over, or affecting the same, or some part thereof, or which he claims to be empowered to sell, release, and convey, is required to be taken and used by the said Company, for the purposes mentioned in the said Act, and which said land the said Company is by the said Act empowered to take. And whereas the said John Wentworth is absent from the colony, or cannot be found; now the said Company do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act give notice to the said John Wentworth, that the said land is required for the purposes aforesaid, and that the said Company intends, after the expiration of ten days from the publication of this notice, and in pursuance of the provisions in the said Act contained, to apply to two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled, in Parramatta, being the district in which the said land is situated, to nominate and appoint, by writing under their hands, three able practical surveyors, for determining what compensation should be paid by the said Company to the said John Wentworth, in pursuance of the said Act, for the said land.
Dated at Sydney, this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
CHARLES COWPER,
Manager of the said Railway Company.
To Mr. John Wentworth, and all other persons claiming satisfaction or compensation for the above mentioned land, or for any share or interest therein, or for any injury or damage occasioned by the taking the said land by the said Company, or otherwise, by reason of the execution of the said Act, and to all other persons whom it may concern.

The Schedule referred to in the foregoing notice.
All that piece or parcel of land, being a portion of the property of John Wentworth, which is situated on the southern side of the Parramatta Road, adjacent to the present Homebush Race-course, and lying between the estate of Thomas Underwood on the eastern side, and the estate of C. Nicholson and Lithgow on the southern. The ground intended for the Railway passing in a south-westerly direction through the property, varying in width from 44 to 88 feet, and extending in length for 23 chains and 10 links, and which is more particularly described in the map or plan exhibited at the office of the Sydney Railway Company. 10914

THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
WHEREAS by a certain Act of the Governor and Legislative Council of New South Wales, made and passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate a Company to be called the Sydney Railway Company," it is enacted, for settling all differences which may arise between the said Company and the several owners of or persons interested in any land which shall or may be taken, used, damaged, or injuriously affected by the execution of any of the powers by the said Act granted to the said Company, and for determining the amount of compensation to be paid by the said Company in respect of any lands taken, used, damaged, or injuriously affected as aforesaid, that upon the application of either party, or in case the owner or person entitled to such compensation should be absent from the colony, or cannot be found, then upon application by the said Company it should be lawful for any two Justices in petty sessions assembled in the district in which the lands taken, used, or injuriously affected are situated, and having no interest in the matter, by writing under their hands, to nominate and appoint three able practical surveyors, for determining what compensation should be paid by the said Company to the owner or person interested in the lands taken, used, or injuriously affected as aforesaid; and such surveyors, or any two of them, should determine the same accordingly, and should annex to their valuation a declaration in writing, subscribed by them, of the correctness thereof; and such valuation should be binding and conclusive upon all parties: Provided always, that the said surveyors, in assessing such compensation, are authorised and empowered and shall take into consideration the enhancement in value of the adjoining land belonging to the party to whom compensation is to be made, by the increased facilities of access to the different stations and termini of the said Railways, in reduction of such compensation. And further, that before making any such application to the Justices as aforesaid, either party should give at least ten days' notice to the other of his or their intention to make such application, and where the owner or person interested in the land should be absent from the Colony, or cannot be found, notice of such intention should be given by the said Company by advertisement in the *New South Wales Government Gazette*, and in one or more of the Sydney newspapers, describing the premises in respect of which compensation was to be assessed, ten days at the least before making such application. And whereas all that piece or parcel of land, (mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed, and particularly described in a map or plan exhibited at the office of the said Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney,) situated near Homebush, in the parish of Liberty Plains, in the district of Parramatta, in the county of Cumberland, belonging or reputed to belong to John Wentworth, or in which he has or claims some estate, share, interest, or charge, in, over, or affecting the same, or some part thereof, or which he claims to be empowered to sell, release, and convey, is required to be taken and used by the said Company, for the purposes mentioned in the said Act, and which said land the said Company is by the said Act empowered to take. And whereas the said John Wentworth is absent from the colony, or cannot be found; now the said Company do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act give notice to the said John Wentworth, that the said land is required for the purposes aforesaid, and that the said Company intend, after the expiration of ten days from the publication of this notice, and in pursuance of the provisions in the said Act contained, to apply to two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled in Parramatta, being the district in which the said land is situated, to nominate and appoint by writing under their hands, three able practical surveyors for determining what compensation should be paid by the said Company to the said Thomas Underwood, in pursuance of the said Act, for the said land.
Dated at Sydney, this twelfth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty.
CHARLES COWPER,
Manager of the said Railway Company.
To Mr. Thomas Underwood and all other persons claiming satisfaction or compensation for the above-mentioned land, or for any share or interest therein, or for any injury or damage occasioned by the taking the said lands by the said Company, or otherwise by reason of the execution of the said Act, and to all other persons whom it may concern.

The Schedule referred to in the foregoing notice.
All that piece or parcel of land, being a portion of the property of Thomas Underwood, which is situated on the southern side of the Sydney and Parramatta Road, opposite the present Homebush Race Course, and lying between the Estates of Joseph Hyde Potts, on the eastern side, and John Wentworth, on the western. The ground intended for the Railway passing in a westerly direction through the property, and varying in width from 45 to 96 feet, and extending in length for 38 chains 10 links, and which is more particularly described in the map or plan exhibited in the Office of the Sydney Railway Company. 10915

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
THE Board of Directors of this Bank having it in contemplation to establish a Branch Bank at Melbourne, applications will be received until the 3rd of January next, from persons qualified to undertake the management of such an establishment, and who are prepared to give satisfactory security for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. BAILLIE, Secretary.
Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, December 13. 10924

BATHURST COPPER MINING COMPANY.
THE Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at Mr. Arthur's Inn, Bathurst, on Wednesday, the 8th January, 1851, at the hour of noon, to elect two Directors in the places of Messrs. John N. M'Intosh and Thomas M. Sloman, who retire from the directorship by rotation; to elect two Auditors, to receive the Directors Report, and to transact any other business that can be brought before the meeting in pursuance of the deed of settlement.
By order of the Directors,
10908 KENNETT PRICE, Secretary.

PATENT HYDRO-CARBON GAS.
A PUBLIC MEETING of parties favourable to the introduction into this colony of the Patent Hydro-carbon Gas, will be held at the ROYAL HOTEL, George-street, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 19th December instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.
For information respecting this gas, see the Report of the Committee, in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of this day.
The Chair will be taken, and business will be commenced at 4 o'clock precisely.
ADAM WILSON, Secretary.
Sydney, December 14. 10922

WINE AND SPIRIT STORE AT THE HAYMARKET, SYDNEY.
MR. A. COOPER begs to intimate to country publicans and settlers, that they may supply themselves with all sorts of spirits and wines at his store, both in wood and bottle, at most reasonable prices. Mr. Cooper will collect money orders in Sydney for his customers free of charge, and will be glad to take produce of small bulk in exchange for goods.
165, George-street, Haymarket.
December 14. 10972

CONCERT.
MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THE MEMBERS of this Institution are informed that the THIRD MONTHLY CONCERT FOR THE PRESENT QUARTER will be given by the MUSIC CLASS, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th instant.
The Concert will commence at eight o'clock precisely.
Tickets in accordance with the by-law will be issued to members of the institution, for this concert, at one shilling each; and additional tickets for ladies, at the same fee, upon application to the Librarian, previous to the concert. 10909

PARRAMATTA SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.
A LECTURE will be delivered at the Court House, on Wednesday Evening, 18th December,
BY HENRY GRATTAN DOUGLASS, ESQ., M.D.
Subject—"The application of the Sciences to ordinary purposes."
Members and their families admitted on their cards; non-members, on payment of sixpence each.
By order of the Committee of Management,
E. H. STATHAM,
10944 Honorary Secretary.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
MR. HALE begs to inform those parties intending to make presents or purchases that he has just added to his stock a very choice selection of really beautiful goods, and some pearl and diamond articles need only be seen to be admired.
The stock of gold and silver watches, suitable for all classes, is of the *very best* quality; and some young gentlemens' watches, that may be purchased for a New Year's Gift, will be sold at a very low price, and warranted.
King-street, Sydney. 10998

TO THE LADIES OF SYDNEY.
PARIS GOODS.
Silks, Jewellery, Millinery, Lingerie, and numerous miscellaneous articles, too numerous to be detailed.
MADAME LONCHAMP, lately from Paris, has the honour of informing the Ladies of Sydney that the above articles imported by her will be offered for sale on Monday next, at Mr. A. Dreutler's Show Room, 423, George-street.
Madame Lonchamp begs to state that all these articles have been bought by herself of first-rate houses in Paris, and are really of superior style and quality.
Sydney, December 14. 10991

CABINET WAREHOUSE, 107, KING-STREET.
JOHN HILL, JUN., returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal patronage which has for years past been bestowed upon him; and at the same time begs to call their attention to his stock of Cabinet Furniture, which is now without doubt the most extensive in the colony, and is now replete with every variety in the newest designs, from the London trade.
J. H. also informs his friends and the public generally that he has just received another consignment of the Portable Chairs and Douro Chair, together with the patent Portable Water Closet, all in the finest polished birch, and of the most superior workmanship.

FLOOR CLOTH.
Just landed, and now ready for inspection, the largest assortment of Floor Cloths in the colony; the whole comprising some of the choicest designs in the chintz, oak, marble, Elizabethan, arabesque, Gothic, and Persian, and selling at the lowest possible prices. 10946

JOHN BRADLEY, General Smith, Wool-press and Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, returns his grateful thanks for the very liberal support received since his commencement in business, and begs to call the attention of wool-growers and others to his improved wool-presses, one of which may now be seen complete at his Manufactory, Sussex-street, opposite Market Wharf, and others in use at some of the principal Stores in town and country.
Sydney, December 14. 10981

SLY'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
No. 194 PITT-STREET.
MR. JOSEPH SLY having now completed and opened his new warerooms, invites his old customers and the public generally, to inspect the cabinet furniture of every description now manufactured by him, and which he can warrant to be of the best material and workmanship.
Mr. Sly can supply the Trade with hair cloth and chair web, by the piece or yard. 10987

SHAMROCK HOTEL, EDEN.
ANTHONY FALKNER, late of the Seaborne Hotel, Boyd Town, returns his thanks for the liberal support he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public and settlers on Maneroo and its vicinity, that he has entered upon the commodious building the Shamrock Hotel, Eden, where he intends carrying on business as formerly, wholesale and retail.
A. F. trusts that by keeping a supply of Wines, Spirits, Ales, &c., of the best quality to merit a share of patronage.
The Shamrock Hotel is situated near the Jetty, where the steamer lies, and offers every accommodation for the public and passengers proceeding to and fro by the steamer.
Wines and Spirits, &c., sold at a small advance on the Sydney prices.
A good stable, and a plentiful supply of hay and corn always on hand.
Eden, December 10. 10927

JUST PUBLISHED,
LINES written to commemorate the passing of "A BILL TO INCORPORATE AND ENDOW A UNIVERSITY, to be called the 'UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY,' 14 Vic., 1850."
By WILLIAM WOOLLS,
Parramatta.
N.B.—Copies of the above have been forwarded to Messrs. F. and W. Ford, and Mr. Piddington, stationers, for gratuitous distribution. 10906

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
Price One Shilling.
THE SPEECH ON THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL, at a Meeting at the Rooms of the Society for the Reform of Colonial Government, June 1, 1850,
By ROBERT LOWE, Esq.,
Late Member for Sydney.
Reported by the *Morning Chronicle*, and revised and corrected.
W. AND F. FORD,
10903 554, George-street.

TO SETTLERS, PUBLICANS, SHIPPERS, AND OTHERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED have on sale—
Bass's XXX ale } last importation
Taylor's porter }
Dunbar's and Byass's bottled ale and porter
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Sherry, ditto
Champagne (in 1 dozen cases)
Claret (ditto)
Brandy (Martell's)
Rum (East and West India)
Gin, whisky, old Tom, &c.
Also,
Teas, sugars, raisins, currants, rice, and every article connected with the grocery, wine, and spirit business.
WOODS AND MEEHAN,
Wholesale Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Raby Cottage, George-street, Sydney.
December 14. 10945

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA.
THE benefits arising from Steam Communication with England will, no doubt, be great, and, it is hoped, will speedily be adopted; all who desire the advancement of Australia will not fail to encourage any newly-invented machinery, especially when constructed for the improvement of the necessaries of life. Particular attention is again requested to Campbell's Cylindrical Coffee Roasting Machine. The delicacy of flavour imparted is well known. Persons lately arrived are informed that the Cylindrical Coffee Depôt is the only establishment where they will meet with that civility and attention to their wishes they have received at home. A sample of our roasted coffee will shortly be forwarded to London to the Grand Exhibition.
EDWIN CAMPBELL,
487, George street, and Number One, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate.
The splendid sugar now on sale at 2d. per lb. will show to what an extent the inhabitants of Sydney have been benefitted by Edwin Campbell's new system of business. 10921

NOW LANDING, EX BLACKWALL,
LESCHER'S No. 1 STARCH, 80 boxes, each 1 cwt.
Ditto 100 boxes, each 28 lb., in 6 lb. packages
Just suited for private families, and will be sold cheap.
Remaining,
A few kegs and quarter-barrels of real Lochfine herrings—can be confidently recommended
Hyson skin teas, of the best quality
Pampanga and Teal sugars
White China sugar
At JOHN STIRLING'S.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
10930 559, George-street.

DRIED FRUITS.
NOW LANDING, ex Eliza—
Patras currants, in caroteels
Raisins, in barrels and boxes
Muscatel raisins
Turkey figs, in quarter drums
Barcelona nuts
Shell almonds
Normandy pippins, in baskets, &c.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
10950 550, George-street.

MAURITIUS SUGAR.
ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED,—
25 Tons bright grocers' and ration sugar, ex North Esk
D. N. JOUBERT,
8045 589, George-street.

MAURITIUS SUGAR. — Bright yellow and white Mauritius Sugar, on sale by BURT and SONS, Spring-street. 9857

HOBART TOWN POTATOES.
THE undersigned will sell his remaining lot of sound Hobart Town Potatoes, for This Day and Monday only, at 4s. 6d. per cwt.
WILLIAM BRADY,
10947 Opposite the *Herald* Office.

RAISINS—RAISINS.
ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, Cape Raisins, in boxes and half-boxes, in very prime condition, just landed in time for Christmas.
SAMUEL D. GORDON,
10906 3, Bridge-street.

RAISINS AND CURRANTS.
JUST LANDED, and on sale by the undersigned—
Currants, in the finest condition, in barrels and caroteels
Raisins ditto, in boxes and barrels
SPICES—Nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, allspice, ginger, coriander, and carraway seeds
Ground mixed pudding spice
30 Tins fine ground Jamaica ginger, 12 and 14 lbs. each
Candied peel—lemon, citron, and orange
Muscatel raisins, in layers
Jordan, Valencia, and soft shell almonds
Barcelona and walnuts
French plums, in excellent condition
New Turkey figs, in drums and half-drums
Hobart Town and English jams and jellies
Batty's bottled fruits, assorted
Chinese preserved ginger and chow-chow
Gilliour sardines, all sizes
Moir's red herrings, in tins
Fresh salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Salt salmon in tierces, and ling fish
North Wiltshire, pine, Cheshire, and American cheese
Rankin's cheese
Batty's pickles, pints and quarts, in cases
Ditto sauces
Worcestershire (Lea and Perrin's) sauce
The celebrated Kelso Guesses sauce (5 cases)
Coleman's and Coward's mustard, ¼ lb., and 1 lb., glass stoppers
Coleman's starch and blue
Lescher's ditto
Patent pearl starch
Baking powder
Fine old Windsor soap, almond soap
With every other article in the trade.
Observe at—A. DAVY'S
Pagoda lamp. City Tea Mart,
550, George-street.
10984 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

NEW FIGS.
JUST OPENED, in excellent condition—
100 drums and half-drums NEW TURKEY FIGS—the freshest in the market.
At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart, 550, George-street,
Pagoda Lamp, opposite the Bank of Australasia. 10983

COLONIAL TOBACCO.
WALTHALL'S Superior Negrohead Tobacco, for sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
10948 Macquarie-place.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
20 KEGS Negrohead Tobacco, very superior sample,—"D. Dunlops" brand, on sale by
10961 JOHN MACNAMARA.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.
FOR SALE, at the Royal Hotel Stores, 400, George-street, Sydney, Gordon's unrivalled ginger wine, lemon syrup, and other cordials
Bottled port and sherry, from 14s. per dozen
Draught ditto ditto 3s. per gallon
Colonial wine ditto ditto 2s. ditto
Spirits of wine ditto 12s. ditto
Ditto of naptha
Brandy, gin, and rum, equally low
Also,
Gutta Percha soles, &c., &c.
10955 R. C. GORDON.

LIME JUICE, LIME JUICE.
ON SALE, in any quantities, at the Stores of the undersigned,
LANE AND CO.,
10949 546, Lower George-street.

WINE BUTTS. WINE BUTTS.
THE undersigned has received, ex Blackwall and Eliza, a large quantity of Butt Staves, suitable for the above purpose. A quantity of Tallow Casks and Beef Tierces always on hand.
JAMES GAGEN'S Cooperage,
10993 Pitt-street, opposite Dr. Bland's

TO BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.
FOR SALE, by the undersigned,—
650 Baltic deals, ex Eliza, 21 feet and 10 x 3 inches.
FRANCIS MACNAB.
Queen-street, December 13. 10888

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ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

THE will of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel has been proved at Doctors' Commons by the three executors, namely, Colonel Peel, the Right Hon. Mr. Goulburn (member for Cambridge University), and the Right Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse. The will is dated March 8, 1842, and extends over upwards of 50 sheets of brief paper. He bequeaths to each of his executors a legacy of £1000, and also a legacy of £3000 to Lady Peel, to be paid immediately after his decease. He also bequeaths to her her jewels and ornaments, as also such articles of furniture, plate, carriages, horses, &c., in his residence at Whitehall as she may choose to select; and for her to occupy such residence during her life. In default of her doing so, he directs the house to be let, and the rent to be produced thereby to be paid to her. After her death he directs the house to go to his eldest son, the present Sir Robert Peel. His pictures at Drayton he directs his trustees to hold in trust for the person who would, for the time being, be entitled to the possession or receipt of the rents and profits of his house at Drayton; all his books, prints, furniture, and household stores, farming stock, &c., he bequeaths to the present baronet. Upon Miss Eliza Peel attaining the age of 25 years, he directs a sum of £25,000 stock to be invested for her benefit, the dividends thereon to be paid to her during her life, and on her death to be divided amongst her issue (if any) in the usual manner. The late Sir Robert Peel provided for future daughters in a similar way. All his personal property he bequeaths to his executors, in trust to realize the same, and first to pay his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, and the legacies given by his will, or any codicils, and to invest the residue for the benefit of all his present and future sons who should attain the age of 25 years, except the son who shall for the time being be heir male of his body, subject to a provision for bringing into hotch-pot certain estates situate at Sutton Cold-field and Hampton-in-Arden; if no son (other than the eldest or heir male) should attain 25 years, and either survive him or die in his lifetime leaving issue living, the residue he directs to be in trust for the eldest son or heir male. He directs his trustees to raise annual sums for every daughter who should not have attained 25 years, or married, and from 18 to 25 years he directs an allowance to be made to each of them, and the balance to be paid to Lady Peel for their maintenance and education. The testator refers to his marriage settlement, and appoints a sum of £1000 thereby settled. He then devises certain freehold estates in Sutton Cold-field and the manor of Hampton-in-Arden, and all other hereditaments belonging to him at the time of his death in Arden, to his son Mr. Frederick Peel: if he dies under the age of 25, or after that age in testator's lifetime, without leaving issue living at Sir Robert Peel's death, the same to go to his son William Peel, and so on in similar events to other sons, with a proviso that whoever took such estates should bring the value of the same into his share of the residuary estate; and in case no sons or the issue of any should become entitled to the estates, the same to go to his eldest son: if he dies under 25 years of age, or having attained that age in the testator's life, without leaving any issue at his death, the estates to go to his eldest daughter for her life, then to her sons and daughters equally, failing such issue to his next daughter for her life, then her issue, and failing such issue to the same uses in favour of after-born daughters and their children successively.

If Mr. Frederick Peel or any other son should become heir male, or heir male apparent, before the lastmentioned estates should vest in him, the same estates are to go to the person next entitled, as if he had died under 25. He then devises his estate in the Isle of Thanet and an estate at Cumberford, in Staffordshire, to his trustees for sale, and the produce thereof to form part of his residuary estate. The will contains the usual power to grant leases until the estates devised vest. While his sons are under 25 the trustees are directed to receive the income and accumulate the same, with a proviso against accumulations for more than 21 years. A small property, called Cawnes Flat, he devises to the uses as concerns the holding of the manor of Drayton Bassett. All his other real estates he devises to his eldest son, the present Sir Robert Peel, for his life; then to the use of his sons successively, and, failing such issue, to his next son in a similar manner, and then to other sons and daughters in like manner, and failing all such issues to the present Sir Robert Peel and other sons and daughters successively, and failing all such issue to the same uses as are declared concerning his estate at Drayton Bassett, and that any person who should become tenant in tail who was born in the late Sir Robert Peel's lifetime to take the estate for life only, and then to his sons in tail male, and while such tenants are under 21 the trustees are empowered to receive rents, &c., and make advances for maintenance, &c., and to accumulate the residue of income. Powers to tenants for life and to his trustees during their minority to grant leases, &c., and to sell and exchange estates and lay out the produce in the purchase of other lands, and the income to be paid to the person who would have taken the rents of the estate. The will contains the usual provision for the appointment of new trustees to his will, and the mode of appointment and indemnification and protection to the trustees in the usual manner, and power for maintenance and advancement in life of children.

By a codicil dated the 14th day of June, 1842, the late right hon. baronet bequeaths legacies to two of his stewards, and to some of his stewards, if in his service at the time of his death, a year's sallary each; to other stewards and to each of his servants and labourers in his employment at the time of his death the following legacies,—to each of his stewards (other than as aforesaid), if they have been in his service ten years, one year's salary,—if less, half a-year's salary: to his head gardener and each of his other domestic servants who shall have been in his service ten years one year's wages,—if less period, half a-year's wages.

To each under-gardener, farm labourer, and other out-door servants who shall at the time of his death have been in his employment regularly for ten years, £10; if a less period, £5 only. All such legacies to be paid within three months after his decease. He also bequeaths to his executors £200 for the poor of the parish of Tamworth (excepting the townships of Fazeby, Bouchell, and Wilncote), £150 for the poor in last named excepted townships, £100 for the same class in the parish of Drayton Bassett, £100 for ditto in the parish of Kingsbury, £50 for the same in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, £50 for ditto in the township of Oswaldwistle, Lancaster, £100 for same or any other detached estates belonging to him and not situate in the places before named, or who may be or have been employed thereon, or resident in the neighbourhood, such respective sums to be applied during the first or first and second winter after his decease, free of legacy duty.

By a further codicil, executed in 1844, the testator directs an estate at Baughley to be sold, and the produce thereof to form part of the residuary estate.

And by a further codicil, executed on the 24th of March, 1849, which relates solely to his literary possessions, he bequeaths all his manuscripts and correspondence, which he states he presumes to be of great value, as showing the character of great men of his age, unto Lord Mahon and Mr Cardwell, with the fullest powers to destroy such as they think fit; and he directs that his correspondence with Her Majesty and her Consort and himself shall not be published during their lives without their express consent first had and obtained, for them (the trustees) to make arrangements for the safe custody and for the publication of such of them as they may think fit, and to give all or any of them to public institutions; and the codicil contains general directions for the custody of such as shall not be disposed of in such manner. Bequeath to Lord Mahon and Mr. Cardwell £1000 upon trust, to invest and to apply the income, and the principal if required, in the execution of his wishes for carrying them out. The trust is expressly limited against perpetuities. The codicil also contains the usual powers for the indemnity of trustees, and also for their new appointment. Sir Robert Peel also bequeaths to each, Lord Mahon and Mr. Cardwell, a legacy as a recompense for their trouble and pains in such matters.

The probate duty that has been paid to Government is £6000.

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.

THE following passages relative to the Nepaulese Minister are extracts from a letter from Calcutta, written on the day of his embarkation for England:—

"Calcutta, April 7.

* * *

"The visit of the Nepaul Minister will be, I imagine, the most remarkable one you have received this century. Rammohun Roy was a clever, quiet, intellectual Bengalee Hindoo gentleman, who, I believe, turned Unitarian, and died in England. Dwarkanáth Tagore, whom the good folks at home appeared to think a very great man, was *rich* only, or thought to be so. The Pasha of Egypt was comparatively next door to you, and a Mahommedan; but our 'Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the Nepaulese,' fresh from his mountains, is a genuine and most strict Hindoo—a nobleman of the Rajpoot caste and the Goorka tribe—the most valiant, and now nearly sole independent, of the native states. As he will probably remain in England two or three months, you may perhaps see, and will I am sure be interested by him. He is 32 years of age only; rather slight in figure, but neatly formed; strong, firm, and agile as a hart; forming a strong contrast with his two stout, or rather fat, brothers who accompany him. His features are of the Tartar cast. He appears to have great physical courage. On his way down to Calcutta in the steamer, passing through the jungly shores of the Soonderbunda, some object of game exciting his attention, regardless of tigers and alligators, and to the great alarm of his followers, he jumped overboard into the water or mud, but returned equally safe and unsuccessful.

"I have said nothing of his history in my letters to our sisters; it might horrify their feminine, and startle your European feelings, but will add to the romantic interest of your visitor. He is, or rather was, nephew to the late Prime Minister of Nepaul, Mahtub Singh, who with his regiment of Goorkas visited Calcutta some few years back. About four years ago this young man (Jung Buhador) discovered that his uncle, the Minister, had conspired against the lives of himself and brothers—for what reason I know not; whereupon slinging his double-barrelled rifle over his shoulder, he proceeded to the Durbar (Council and Council-room), confronted the Minister, and charged him with the intent. The latter hesitated, and they speedily came to hot words, when our hero, unslinging his gun, shot the said Minister dead upon the spot. A bloody fray then ensued between the Dubáree people and Sree Jung and his brothers (he has some six or seven), who were with him. The former were nearly all cut to pieces. Sree Jung, with the loss of one brother killed in the fray, was victorious; and immediately, all bloody as he was, his gun upon his shoulder, hastened to the King, told his own story, declared it was in self-preservation, and demanded the Royal sentence at once. The Monarch, however, thinking it better to conciliate such a spirit, told him in reply, that he had no doubt the slain Minister had been in the wrong, and he in the right; on which, 'staying no further question,' he hurried back to the Durbar, and immediately proclaimed himself Prime Minister. Now, I certainly did not receive this story from his own lips, but from those of a gentleman who came down with him in the steamer. I believe it, however, to be perfectly correct. Of course, in giving you this anedote, I should be sorry if the spirit of

——— our fiercer Orientalism,
Should somewhat shock your western sentimentalism, —

I should be sorry, that is, to prejudice his reception amongst any who, ignorant of the elements of Asiatic character, of Asiatic education, mind, morals, doctrines, and opinions, might regard him as a sort of George Barawell or ordinary cut-throat. On the contrary, his manners, his abilities, his tact, and energy, have alike confirmed him in the good will of the Nepaulese army and people: and I look upon his visit to England as one of the many gradual but sure measures and steps by which the Almighty is paving Asia with civilisation. His power as Minister is unbounded (over life and death), and is, indeed, greater than that of his Sovereign. I suspect that, like Macbeth, 'he shall be King hereafter.' The present one, (whom in point of fact Sree Jung placed on the throne), is nothing or little more than a boy and a puppet. Intelligent, energetic, high-spirited, ambitious, inquisitive, and politic; knowing that the Company's Charter is nearly out, and observing that our conquests are extending right and left, Sree Jung probably thinks it well to conciliate the Queen of England on her throne. His visit, therefore, (of which no one knows the precise object) may probably arise from mixed feelings and motives of policy, ambition, curiosity, and a love of show and adventure. He gave me to understand that his leaving Nepaul on this mission was much opposed, and that he had to steal away, as it were, to effect it. It is to be hoped that you English will not kill him with balls, routs, late hours, coughs, and colds. Cold, however, is his element. Were he not to return safe, his brothers and attendants would not dare, I am told, to return to Nepaul.

"Previous to the return of the troops which had escorted him here, I witnessed his leave-taking. First, the officers, after each receiving either pay or a present of money (which he and his brothers touched), stood in front, and one by one addressed him. He replied, and after some reluctance, as it appeared to me, and many repeated salams, withdrew. They had, of course, spoken in Goorka, but on their leaving he turned and explained to me in Hindostanee the purport of their address. 'They say it is putting shame upon them that they have to return to Nepaul without me; that they brought me in safety here, and it is equally their duty and their desire to take me back in safety.' So I told them, 'It is well—on my return from England you can do so; come down again to Calcutta, and take me back to Nepaul.' 'They can't understand,' said he (speaking generally), 'why I should take all this trouble and expense; leaving my country and my friends. See how great an outlay I am submitting to. So many lacs (a lac is 100,000 rupees, or £10,000) expended here, and for the ship, so many more will go in England, and so many more on my return; and my pay, of course, goes to another (my brother) during my absence.' In reference to his companions, he added that he had reduced the rank or pay of all during his absence; that those who were colonels (his two brothers) he had made captains, and those who were captains lieutenants, and so forth. I replied that I hoped his visit to England would prove not only for his own pleasure, but for the good of his country. The sound of a bugle now announced the troops to be ready to salute him; so he stepped into the verandah overlooking the garden, on the broad path of which a long line of bright and terrible bayonets (shaped like the kookree or Nepaulese dagger-knife—a very handsome curved weapon) glittering in the sun. After he had addressed a few words to the men, the line saluted twice, and were then (half of them with their faces towards him) ordered to march. One or two companies, however, at the end nearest to him appeared unwilling to move, and while they stood, men from the ranks addressed him. He stopped them, however, by reminding them that it was not customary to address their officers with arms in their hands, and again ordered them to move, which they did with evident regret; those about me declaring that some were 'rota-hy,' *i.e.* crying. He is certainly very much liked by them all. As they marched through the garden, the band played (and played well too), English martial tunes; but on getting outside the gate they struck off into one of their own wild and peculiar mountain airs. He has been picking up a little English, and, to my great gratification, told me what he had learned. I corrected the sentences for him, and he repeated the alterations till he was perfect; after which he asked me to teach him others, carefully inquiring and noting the difference in addressing equals, inferiors, and superiors. Two of his attendant officers speak English; one of them very well indeed."

A THOUSAND MILES IN A THOUSAND HOURS.

(From the Illustrated London News.)

THIS unparalleled feat has been accomplished by Richard Manks, a native of Warwickshire, or the "Eastern Warwickshire Star," as he is designated in the sporting world.

Manks commenced his performance at eleven minutes past five o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, June 17, at the the Barrack Tavern cricket-ground, Sheffield, for a gratuity of £50, voluntarily undertaking the attempt to accomplish it by each and every mile being walked at the strike of every hour. Manks had only five or six days' notice to commence operations; he went into no particular training for the occasion, and his distance was measured from a given point on the ground. He walked six yards from his bedside to a staircase having 12 deep steps, and then proceeded from the foot thereof to the starting-post, another distance of 28 yards, having two other descending steps. On the completion of his mile he again walked 22 yards, ascending 14 steps to reach his bed; altogether making, inclusive of the measurement of the staircase, 62 yards, which, being multiplied by 1000, gives 62,000 yards, or 35 miles, 400 yards over and above the stipulated distance of 1000 miles; independent of the additional labour of lifting himself up the staircase to his apartments, an attic in the roof of the house, with a very confined ventilation.

Manks' style of walking is to bend forward the body, whereby he throws its weight on the knees. His step is short, and his feet are raised only a few inches from the ground, which quickens his pace, and enables him to walk with more ease, and better able to endure the fatigue of his long journey than by walking perfectly erect, which would throw too much of the weight of the body on the ankle joints. He walks in light shoes and lambswool stockings, which preserve his feet from injury. He packs the inside of his shoe-heels with a portion of horse-hair sock.

His feet have undergone frequent scarification by a surgeon; and he suffered much from swelling. At one time his condition was as various as a railway time-table, and his more sanguine friends were in despair that he would not sustain the completion of his undertaking. There was a favourable coldness of the extremities which physically accounted for his wakefulness. He was frequently rubbed with oils, spirit of camphor, &c., to prevent rigidity of the joints and limbs, and a simple tonic admixture was occasionally administered to keep up the tone and action of the stomach. When aroused, he rose up at once, with great mechanical rapidity buckled on his belt, seized his stick with a tight grip, and stared intensely. His skin is remarkable for its transparency, developing every artery, and exhibiting a fine muscular and anatomical picture. When he commenced his task he weighed 11st. 3lbs., and on being put into the scale after five weeks' toil, the result showed a diminution of 26 lbs. He craved much for good old ale, but got none; ate heartily of sago puddings, steaks, chops, lamb, fowl, rabbit, &c. He drank bottled porter, sherry, and, when overtaken by morbid torpidity, he partook freely of an admixture of rum, milk, and egg. He was the most inclined to profound sleep from two to eight o'clock in the morning. He varied his shoes from leather to carpet as the necessity of his feet required, sometimes walking under acute punishment, and at other times under no apparent inconvenience, reliefs secured by surgical operations and applications. The pathway of his route being laid with ashes, loose portions were frequently taken from his shoes.

On the 9th of July, at 2 o'clock in the morning, he performed his route, not as a sleep-walker, but as a person all but asleep, and, to the surprise of his attendant, he found him lying on one of the railings of the green. Aroused, he walked on with renewed energy, and completed his mile in 15 minutes and 11 seconds.

On Monday, July 22, Manks was pursuing his journey in a miraculous manner, completing his progressive miles in the space of 10 minutes and 20 seconds. The marginal brow of the proximate hills at Upperthorpe, within a bowshot of the grounds, were continuously dotted with clusters of anxious human beings, looking down upon the movements of the thousands below.

On July 23, the weather was sultry and Manks suffered severely from a powerful determination of blood to the brain. His eyelids drooped in the evening; but the intense anxiety of his mind about the shortness of his time, kept him awake.

On July 25, 26, and 27, the rain fell in torrents, but Manks suffered nothing from it.

On July 28 (Sunday), the grounds were not opened until the evening, when the rush of spectators was tremendous. There were not less than 8000 persons present at one time; the evening was also extremely fine. The crowds on the distant hills were unprecedented. Manks, on this occasion, walked in his flannel jacket and drawers, though he had on preceding Sabbaths performed his task in his usual Sunday clothes. It was with the utmost difficulty that a clear pathway was kept for him: notwithstanding these interruptions, he surprisingly accomplished each of these miles in the incredible space of ten minutes—no ordinary work for an exhausted man. The universal commiseration and expressed respect towards him was evidently cheering to him.

LAST DAY'S PERFORMANCE.

Monday, July 29.

At the earliest dawn hundreds were wending their way to witness the completion of this pedestrian feat. At five o'clock the doors were opened, and Manks walked that mile in ten minutes; six o'clock, nine minutes twenty seconds; seven o'clock, nine minutes five seconds; and finished his last mile in eight minutes fifty-five seconds, after the hour had struck eight A.M., beating Captain Barclay's last mile by six minutes five seconds, and amidst loud cheers. Annexed is the time for Monday morning:—

1	15	32	5	10	0
2	15	0	6	9	20
3	13	0	7	9	4
4	13	40	8	8	55

Finis.

To avoid a too sudden transition from long wakefulness to inordinate slumber, he was awakened at progressive lengthened intervals, and proceeded to walk a mile in the presence of a continued influx of spectators. He retired to his own home at 8 in the evening in a hackney-coach.

A CENTURY HENCE.

[WE received by the Blackwall a copy of the *Times* of January 6, 1950, (as it will be), from which we present our readers with a few extracts.]

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Peeresses last night, their ladyships agreed to a motion brought forward by the Duchess of Brompton, by which, in future, the journals of Parliament are to record what is left undone, instead of merely narrating every trivial circumstance of fact, as heretofore.

On the motion of Lady Peel their Ladyships agreed to a return of the expenses incurred in bringing the waters of the Nile to the metropolis.

The Duchess of Hoxton in a very luminous speech called the attention of the house to the very absurd custom at present practised by the morning newspapers of throwing the police courts into ridicule. Her grace read a long examination at one of the offices, reported in the *Daily Detector* of yesterday, and convinced the house that ribald jests but ill supplied the place of wisdom and discretion on some of the magistrates' benches. The noble and enlightened Duchess called upon their ladyships to interfere.

The Marchioness of Bucklersbury assured the house that the report was a fabrication; and on her ladyship's motion, the printer of the *Daily Detector* was ordered to attend at the bar this day.

Their ladyships then adjourned.

In the House of Ladies, a division took place upon the choice of a Speaker in the room of Lady Georgina Russell, who vacates the chair in consequence of her recent marriage with his grace the Duke of Belfordbury. The candidates for the office were Mrs. Mary Cobden and Mrs. Disraeli, and the claims of both ladies were ably set forth by their respective proposers and seconders. A very animated debate ensued as to their several merits; and on a division there appeared—

For Mrs. Disraeli.....394
Mrs. Cobden.....211

by which it will be seen that the former lady was elected to the chair by a majority of 183 over her opponent.

Mrs. Protheroe gave notice that she should move the House to repeal the standing order which prohibited the admission of the other sex during the debates.

Mrs. Bathurst, in a most forcible, eloquent, and feeling speech, called the attention of the House to the distressing particulars of a death from actual starvation, which had occurred in the metropolis; and held it monstrous that such a casualty should take place while the Sisters of Charity took so large a stipend from the public purse for the sole purpose of preventing the possibility of such destitution.

Mrs. Home Secretary Hawes proved that the death of the individual alluded to arose from a mistaken spirit of pride on his part. The man had barricaded himself in a lonely house near the ruins of St. James' Palace, and had positively refused to be seen by, or to receive aid from, the Sisters of Charity. She was, however, perfectly willing to consent to any inquiry upon the subject which the house might suggest.

Mrs. Cochrane laid upon the table her bill for the observance of a proper dietary by all ranks of society.

Mrs. Rebecca Stephenson presented a petition from the merchants and traders of London, praying for a direct railway to New Zealand, with branch lines to the various colonies of that now flourishing kingdom. The fair and honorable member for Brompton said she had carefully read over the petitions, and she found that the petitioners proposed to lay down a tramway upon floating rafts in the South Seas, and she thought that such a proposition was a very skilful and ingenious device.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Transatlantic Interference Bill, Mrs. Home Secretary Hawes stated the proposed objects of the measure, and went fully into the question of our position with the Americans, calling upon the House to ratify the conditions of the Duo-Treaty of 1891.

Mrs. Bathurst, in a long and very argumentative speech opposed the motion, and moved that the bill be read that day six months. The hon. and learned lady called the attention of the House to the primitive history of America, and drew a forcible picture of the horrors of democracy. She placed these horrors in juxtaposition with the blessings which had accrued to the same country by its after adoption of monarchical government; and she did not think that England could consistently with the true dignity due to its own character, interfere to make this monarch elective. The bill before the House invested England with a most arbitrary power, and she should be sorry to see any of her countrywomen or countrymen called upon to interfere with America in her choice of a queen. The honourable lady was exceedingly happy in her allusions to the policy, or rather impolicy, of England in by-gone times, and completely raised the risible faculties, if she did not actually rivet the more serious attentions, of her auditory, by detailing the petty schemes and manœvring of our own country in endeavouring to entrap poor Samuel Binks Columbus into accepting the Crown of America. The hon. lady concluded a speech remarkable for its bitter irony, by calling upon her countrywomen to reject the bill as an interference at once uncalled for, unconstitutional, and unwise.

Mrs. Skeffington declared it to be her intention to support the amendment of Mrs. Bathurst, if Mrs. Home Secretary Hawes persisted in pushing the motion to a division. England, she contended, had suffered for ages from interference with the political government of countries, for which, in fact, it did not care one farthing.

Mrs. Cochrane said, at present England had the whip hand of America, and she thought her countrywomen could not do better than keep that turbulent nation in its present subjection.

Mrs. Montague would support the bill, because she was not disposed to take away from the English government a very powerful engine, which had been found to work well for half a century.

Mrs. Hume would support the amendment upon principle.

After a very animated debate, in which Mrs. Taylor and others took part, the amendment was carried by a majority of 138.

A discussion then ensued upon a petition presented by Mrs. Lushington from Hounslow, praying for a return of the practice of burying the dead instead of burning them, as at present ordered by law.

Mrs. Peel objected to the reception of the petition, and called attention to the fact, that it was only in the unenlightened ages of the last century that the indecent practice of burying the dead in the midst of the living was tolerated.

The petition was rejected, and the other orders of the day having been gone through, the House adjourned.

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE

Wednesday Evening.

SINCE the month when the National Debt was paid off, the Bank of England has been the centre of attraction to the curiosity-mongers. The inspection of the large and worn-out transfer books seem to afford great amusement to the million, but causes evident pain to the old lady of Threadneedle-street. A few bars of unclaimed bullion were distributed early yesterday morning to such persons as made application for them; but the demand—such is the present plenitude of gold—was not anything like the previous days.

On the Royal Exchange the merchants eagerly took the words of buyers, and the most costly consignments to all parts of the world were executed on the mere faith of fellowship—indeed money is now seldom required.

On Tuesday, the New National Bank in Rotherhithe had an active circulation of words, amounting to 120,047,550, being an increase of 57,127,659, and the surplus is yet unuttered. The promises owing to the payments in honour were diminished 14,345,675. The other deposits in kind increased 99,594,671, and the other securities fell 24,596,879.

Letters from the Arctic regions notice the fact of several severe shocks from concussion among icebergs having been experienced during the previous night, to the great dismay of the haymakers, who had been kept in a state of great alarm whilst waiting the arrival of the sun. The same was felt in the Chili Islands.

We have nothing important from the moon.

The dealings in private securities have been rather limited, but the market has not exhibited any weakness; on the contrary, it was better, and mortgages were easily effected on household goods and linen stuffs as usual.

Some sensation was excited in the city towards the close of the day (yesterday), in consequence of a report that Government intends to legalise the sale of the Bank of England, and that a celebrated purveyor of ham and beef had made the directors a liberal offer on behalf of an Alton ale brewer; but we think the rumour is premature.

The Share-market is very flat. The railway lines are fast breaking up for old iron, and nothing is effected in the way of transit, save by balloons, which carry passengers from one end of the world to another, with extraordinary despatch.

Pope Joan is exceedingly popular at Rome.

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.—Messrs. Moses and Son, descendants of the celebrated Minories Moses, beg to announce they have constantly on sale several magnificent Gold Watches as cheap as wooden clocks, and nearly as useful. They will warrant them to go long enough for the money. Also real French Champagne, as cheap as Gooseberry Wine. Pots of Rouge, that comes and goes at the will of the wearer. Wigs more beautiful and natural than the original hair. Nathan and Israel Moses, Holywell-street, Strand.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The Original Nassau Balloon leaves Vauxhall New Town, (the once royal property), Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, returning every Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday. Fares:—Car, an Albert; Birdcage, a Victoria and-a-half; on the wings, Half an-Albert. The Director of this highly popular and much patronized conveyance, begs to assure the public that he still continues to soar higher than any aerial machinist whatever, performing the whole distance in the quickest possible time, and with the least motion. For the safety of his passengers, he hereby warns all persons from flying kites, letting off rockets, or holding umbrellas, at more than one mile from the earth, as it is his intention to drop down upon all offenders. No smoking allowed in the Birdcage.

RAPID COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The Aerial ship, the "Highflier," Captain Bolt, takes wing positively on Monday next, from the Terminus, at Old Nelson Column, Trafalgar Square, The "Highflier," is a safety ship, but guaranteed by its owners to perform the journey almost as quick as the Mails. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—We perceive that the Commissioners of Public works have at length aroused themselves from their slumbers, and request tenders for the completion of the New Houses of Parliament. We are daily receiving complaints of this neglected edifice, and cannot but think it reflects much to our discredit that, having been commenced in the reign of Queen Victoria, they should still be so far from completion.

THE EASY MACHINE "DIDO," Capt. Wingate, will fly in the course of the present week to China. It will stop at the Monument to take up passengers. For the charge of transit apply to the owners, Messrs. Twig and Rush, Lime-street.

KENSINGTON.—A meeting is about to be held in this once fashionable borough for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of endeavouring to restore the once celebrated gardens of this place. It is within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, that a palace formerly stood on the site of the Queen's Head Tavern and Assembly Room, which was surrounded by a noble park rather than a garden. The devastating hand of improvement has, we regret to state, completely changed the appearance of this favourite part of London. Narrow unwholesome streets now rise where spreading oaks once stretched forth their venerable arms, and verdant lawns have become dirty causeways. We have often deplored the barbarism of the 19th century, which removed the nuisance of a cattle market called Smithfield to the grounds called Kensington Palace. We hail the notice of the intended meeting as one step in the right direction.

INLAND MAIL POST LETTER BALLS.—The Postmaster-General notifies to the public, that letters are now put into balls, and discharged by cannon. Steam every ten minutes, from the Central Station at Albert Bridge, to the various suburban villages. The Postmaster General begs to state that, in order to prevent accidents, the Mail Post Letter Balls, are preceded by couriers of thin wood, which having holes in their sides, collect the wind as they go along, making a whizzing noise to admonish people to keep out of the way of danger. A. Pop, Secretary to this Department.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—An extraordinary Meeting of the Members will be held on the 1st of February next, Professor Wageman, in the chair. A full attendance is particularly requested, as Professor Jackson is prepared to prove, as an indisputable fact, that the Antediluvians kept cows, and vended their produce like Christians; the learned professor having discovered, during his travels in Belgravia, a petrified milk-walk, with a fragment of a fossil pump-handle at the end of it.

EMIGRATION TO THE ANTIPODES.—FOR CANDAHAR GULF, AND PORT PASSERPINE. — Regular tubes descend through the earth to these celebrated places every Tuesday. These very superior tubes are fitted up expressly for the comfort of travellers, with separate mouths for families and married people. There is a library in the leather, and the passage is thoroughly lighted and ventilated. For descent or plunge, apply to R. R. Boreham, Great Tower-street.

The Postmaster-General hereby gives notice, that tenders will be received for the supply of Balloons for the conveyance of the Royal Mails to and from the East Indies; each of the said balloons to be provided with six parachutes for sending down bags of letters and passengers, severally, at the West Indian Islands, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Mauritius Islands, and Ceylon, the final destination being Bombay; and security will be required for the due performance of the voyage to and from the several places, once in every 24 hours.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—At a meeting of the above Society, held at their rooms on Monday last, it was unanimously resolved to dissolve the Society, nothing now remaining to be learnt or discovered. Subscriptions are earnestly solicited from the benevolent, to enable the Council to discharge a long arrear of rent. Albermarle-street, 1st January, 1950.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The Commissioners of Public Works are willing to receive tenders from builders agreeable to finish this great national undertaking. It will be recollected that the edifices in question were commenced in the reign of King William the Fourth. Some little progress was made towards completion during the reign of Queen Victoria, but as they are now at a stand still, the Commissioners beg applicants to state the exact number of years required to complete the job.

Board of Works, January 1, 1950.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—In order that some idea may be formed of the enormous extent of property which will be freed from the incubus of incumbrances, a weekly newspaper (the *Advocate*) furnishes the following statistics:—Up to the 31st of July, 1850, no less than 1085 petitions have been presented, the gross amount of incumbrances on which is £12,400,360, and the annual rental is £655,470. The amount of property sold to the same date is £524,457, and since that about £224,017; whilst an enormous amount of property is advertised for sale for the months of October and November next. Of this purchase-money we understand about £175,100 will have been distributed to the 17th instant, inclusive. Now, as regards the great desideratum—the sufficiency of the produce of these sales—we have, throughout, paid particular attention to this point, and placed before our readers the details of every sale in the court; and we believe that, with scarcely an exception, the estates sold have realised their full value, and in many cases brought exorbitant prices. At most of the sales we have attended and closely watched the bidding, and have heard men thoroughly acquainted with the localities express their astonishment at the high prices at which some of the lots sold. We have seen wealthy men coming from distant parts of the country to buy lots convenient to their other properties or holdings, anxious to get those lots, but stopping in their biddings some one, two, or three years short of the purchase-money realized, because they believed they had bid the full value of the land. Now we particularly ask attention to the following facts:—The number of petitions presented by owners, who, like honest and honourable men, are anxious to pay their just debts, is, to the 31st July, 1850, 177; and the amount of encumbrances thereon is £3,028,576. The annual rental on which this debt is secured is £189,344. Thus we find that of the encumbered estates already brought before the Court one-fourth of the encumbrances is on property belonging to parties who have themselves taken the initiative; and it is more than probable that a large proportion of the remainder is brought into Court with the full consent of the owners; whilst the remainder may be assumed, with few, if any, exceptions to represent the nominal property of men who had no chance of ever deriving a shilling out of it—in many cases the property being saddled with encumbrances to double its value, and the reputed owners having long since lost all actual right of property in the soil. It is certainly a sad thing to see property passing away from families who have long enjoyed it; but, in truth, these properties had virtually ceased to belong to those parties before the passing of the Encumbered Estates Act, and each year was only rendering them more irretrievably lost to the nominal owners, whilst the land was locked up from improvement, and capital kept back from safe investment in it. Now, the proceedings in this Court are making a complete change in the country; confidence in investment in land has commenced, and will be maintained. A few hours places a man in possession of land in fee, with an indisputable title 'against the world.' New energies are thus awakened. New responsibilities as regards the commonwealth arise. A more equitable fusion of the three classes—the upper, the middle, and lower—takes place, and a uniformity of interest is the natural and certain result. That much has yet to be learned, as regards the economic science of the transfer of landed property, is most true. When we find the House of Lords allowing their hereditary wisdom to run riot, and propose a minimum scale of purchase for land in Ireland, and, at the same time, find eminent men in the great middle classes, lay and cleric, gravely propose that a *maximum* of value must be fixed by a board of valuators, at which landlords must let their lands and tenants take them, we are disposed to think that real commercial freedom is little understood or valued in this our age.

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THE LATENT RESOURCES OF POLYNESIA.

CHAPTER II.

The two races of Polynesians, and their origin—The Copper-coloured Tribes—Their Asiatic parentage—The countries of America peopled from the South Sea Islands—Proofs of Identity of the Mexican and Polynesian Races—Natural divisions of the Islands and their characteristics—Their geological formation.

THE Islands of the Pacific are peopled by two races. One of these is, in its physical and mental characteristics, allied to the negro family; the other resembles the Malay. The former race is found only in the Western Islands. The latter is found in all the Islands in the Pacific, and the people of this race usually form the bulk of the population. The Polynesian Negro is never found further to the eastward than the groups which lie in the vicinity of New Holland. The Dyak of Borneo, and the Papua of New Guinea are of this race; and these tribes, like most other branches of the same great family, are dealt with as an inferior order of beings by the people of Malay origin. Various suggestions have been cast out as to their origin;—that which appears most reasonable is the supposition of Mr. Williams,* that this people inhabited the whole of the Northern and North Western Islands of the Pacific, prior to the arrival of the Malay Polynesians, and have been partially extirpated or subdued by the latter.

But it is the copper-coloured race—the great Polynesian nation, with which we have most to do. The physical differences between some of the tribes of this race are very considerable, but they are said by all who have resided among them to be, as a whole, nearly the finest specimens of the human family. "The men," says Mr. Williams, "are strong and tall, being frequently upwards of six feet high, with limbs firm and muscular, but not heavy and clumsy. Indeed the form of many of them exhibits all that is perfect in proportion, and exquisite in symmetry. The women are inferior to the men, but they often present the most elegant models of the human figure. Both the men and women are distinguished by vivacity, and their movements by extraordinary quickness and ease. They exhibit different shades of complexion, but their general colour is that of the Chinese."

Various opinions have been expressed, and are still entertained as to the origin of this people Mr. Ellis and several other writers have supposed them to have come from the continent of America, but the weight of authority is in favour of the theory, that they came direct from Asia, and that it is this race which travelled to the eastward, until it at length poured in upon the western shores of the American continent. A very able and interesting treatise upon this subject was published by Dr. Lang in 1834.† In this work the theory of progress from the eastward is carefully examined and refuted, and the correctness of the opposite theory is established by a mass of facts which it is impossible to dispute.‡

That the old and comparatively civilized races of America, and the barbarous tribes of the South Sea Islands, have the same origin, must be manifest to any one which has entered upon this interesting enquiry. The mind is at once struck by the various proofs of affinity.

On most of the groups there are evidences of their having at one time been extensively peopled, and that by a race much superior in civilization to their present inhabitants. They have indeed left behind them many proofs of their superiority. Some of the ruins of their old temples are sufficient to show that the extent of the original structures must have been immense. Even in the more modern temples, the *marais* or *heiaus* of the Heathen tribes, there is a striking similarity to the Temples of Mexico. There is the same wall of stone enclosing the whole of the consecrated ground, and the same massive pyramidical structure for the purposes of worship and sacrifice. On the island of Atehuru are the ruins of a national *heiau*. "The pyramid forming one side of the square of this temple was 270 feet long, 94 feet wide at the base, and fifty feet high; being at the summit 180 feet long and 6 feet wide. A flight of steps led to its summit; the bottom step was six feet high. The outer stones of the pyramid composed of coral and basalt were laid with great care, and hewn or squared with immense labour, especially the *tuard*, or corner stones."§ The ruins of fortifications, of embankments, of the Hawaiian "cities of refuge," of funereal monuments, and of other structures, present the same massive appearance, and remains of this nature are scattered throughout the whole of the islands.

The similarity between the Mexicans and the Polynesians is no less striking in other points. The rites of the Tahitian *Oro* and of the sanguinary *Mexitli* are almost identical. The great drum and the horn which were sounded from the pyramid of *Tenochtitlan* caused no stronger feelings of horror in the minds of the besieging Spaniards than the echoes of the sacred drum and the trumpet shell of *Maeva* gave rise to in the mind of the Tahitian, who knew not how soon he might be offered up as a sacrifice to his blood-craving deity. The social and political organization of the two races are of the same character, and are equally interwoven throughout with their savage creed.

The arrangement of the islands in two divisions, the eastern and the western, is not less distinct than the division of their people into the Negro and Malay races before alluded to. The islands of the western groups are mostly of large size, while with few exceptions those of Eastern Polynesia are small. A circumference of from twelve to sixty miles is the most usual size. The western islands, although for the most part exceedingly fertile, have seldom so large a population in proportion to their size as those in the eastern division, and the people in the former division are, with but few exceptions, more barbarous and inhospitable than those of the eastern islands. The general proximity of the western islands to the equator, render them also extremely unhealthy to Europeans during a part of the year, and very enervating to the constitution during the remainder. The New Hebrides, the Charlotte Archipelago, the Louisiades, the Solomon Islands, the Loyalty Group, and the Carolines, are the principal groups in this part of Polynesia. New Caledonia may also be described as belonging to this division. Its position however is more southerly, and its climate therefore is more genial. Very little information has been made public with reference to this noble and fertile island and its people, and that little is of a contradictory nature. In the north-western portion of the Pacific, are many groups of islands of which we scarcely know even the names. Even the immense Island of New Guinea, which is said to be very populous and surpassingly fertile, is to Europeans an unknown land.

The groups of the eastern division are chiefly to the southward of the equator. The principal groups are the Fejee Islands, the Friendly Islands, the Navigator's, the Hervey Group, the Society Islands, the Austral Islands, the Marquesas, and the Paumont or Dangerous Archipelago. A short description of these groups and of their productions will be given in future chapters. But here, as in the Western Pacific, there are immense numbers of small groups and islands scattered over the surface of the ocean, of which little or nothing is known, except to whalers and traders, who are very careful in keeping all their information to themselves. The Hawaiian, or Sandwich Islands, is the principal group to the northward of the Equator.

The geological structure of the islands is varied. Upon this point the statement of Mr. Williams is so clear and explicit, that it is subjoined entire.

"In order to give the reader a correct idea of the islands generally, it will be necessary to divide them into *three* distinct classes, and describe each class separately. The first is the mountainous. The islands of this class, with but few exceptions, are truly splendid. The immense mountains rise gradually from their base, till their lofty summits are lost amid the clouds of Heaven; some are broken into a thousand fantastic shapes; here a pyramid piercing the skies, and there a spire presenting its apex above the belt of clouds by which it is girt; and then you see a precipitous rock, lifting itself up in solemn grandeur, and frowning over your head like the mouldering battlements of some immense castle. The sides of these magnificent heights are clothed with bright verdure, of varied shades. Beauty, grandeur, wildness, and sublimity, are so fantastically blended and contrasted, as to excite the most varied and delightful feelings. Then there is the ocean beneath you, stretching away in boundless majesty, until it appears to embrace the heavens in the distance. At the base of the mountains are fertile and luxuriant valleys, in which are intermingled the stately bread-fruit tree, the banana, the Brazilian plum, and many other tropical productions, some of which are trees of gigantic growth and richest foliage,- all equally beautiful, but each having its own hue, from the darkest shade to green of the lightest tint. The plumes of the cocoanut tree, overtopping the whole, and waving majestically to the passing breeze from the ocean, give an exquisite finish to the landscape.

"The elevated portions of these islands are from 2000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mountains of Hawaii are said to be about 15,000 feet in height.

"In all the above-mentioned islands there are evident traces of volcanic eruption. In many of them the rocks are composed of a fine-grained black basalt, of which the natives make their *penus*, or pounders, to beat their bread-fruit into a paste, and of which also they made their hatchets prior to the introduction of iron tools. In others, pumice-stone is found, and stones of varied appearance, which have evidently undergone the action of fire. Immense masses, also, of conglomerated rubble are frequently met with. But whether these islands, from 50 miles to 400 or 500 in circumference, and from 1000 to 15,000 feet in height, owe their existence *entirely* to volcanic agency, or otherwise, is a problem I am not prepared to solve. Some of them may; others may be fragments of a submerged continent; or they may have been thrown up from the bed of the ocean by some violent convulsion of nature. It is evident, that all the islands with which we are acquainted have, at one time or other, been under water; for at the tops of the highest mountains, *coral*, shells, and other marine substances, are found in great abundance. The wild and romantic appearance of the rocks—their broken, abrupt, and irregular forms—also indicate that at some remote period, they have been subject to the disruption of an earthquake, to volcanic explosion, or to some other equally mighty and equally capricious agent.

"The islands of the second class are rather hilly than mountainous, averaging from 100 to 500 feet in height. They are, generally speaking, equally beautiful in their appearance, and luxuriant in their foliage, with those of the first class; but, being less sublime in their character, from having neither pyramidal rocks nor aspiring heights, they do not impress the mind with that wonder and delight which must seize the breast of every lover of nature, when mountains of so much grandeur, richness, and sublimity, first present themselves to this view.

"In this second class of islands there is certainly an absence, to a great extent, of the volcanic phenomena that abound in those of the first, the rocks being crystalized carbonate of lime, very much in appearance like the aragonite of the Giant's Causeway. These are supposed originally to have been coral; but, by exposure to the action of the atmosphere, together with that of the water percolating through them, the loose particles of calcareous matter have been washed away, and the whole mass has become hard and bright.

"The third class is the low coralline islands, which, in most cases, rise but a few feet above the sea. They are generally small. Tongatubu, however, which is also of this class, is bout 100 miles in circumference. The soil upon the coralline islands is frequently so very thin, that but little vegetation is produced upon them, beside cocoa-nut trees, pandanus, some stunted hibiscis, and a few other trees of dwarfish growth, with a quantity of brush-wood. Tongatubu, however, and the Friendly Islands generally, may be deemed exceptions; the soil there being much deeper, every production of the islands of the first and second class grows in luxuriant profusion. Mauke, also, is a beautiful and fertile spot.

"All the Society, and many other islands in the Pacific, are surrounded by a belt of coral rock, from two or three to twenty yards in width, and situated at various distances, from a few yards to perhaps two miles from the shore. Against this wonderful barrier the long rolling waves of the wide Pacific are driven with terrific violence; and towering in one vast sheet of water to an immense height, with majestic power they curl their foaming tops over the reef, and bursting against this rocky bulwark, spend their harmless vengeance upon its surface. The spray from the breaking of these billows frequently rises so high as to present a beautiful marine rainbow.

"The waters of the lagoon, between the reef and the shore, are placid and transparent, at the bottom of which, and on the sloping sides of the banks as they descend beneath the water, a most enchanting picture presents itself; for coral of every variety, of every shape, and of every hue, is seen intermingled in rich profusion, presenting to the imagination the idea of a sub-marine flower-garden or shrubbery of exquisite beauty: while among the tortuous branches of the madrepore, and wide-spreading leaves of other corals, the zebra-fish, and others of every colour and size, are seen gamboling in conscious security."

* Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands, p. 48.—Mr. Williams seems inclined to believe that they were the first inhabitants of all the Islands.

† Origin and migration of the Polynesian nation.

‡ Mr. Williams also maintains this theory.

§ Ellis, vol. 1, p. 360.

SIR MATTHEW HALE.—By the ancient judicial oath administered in all the courts in England, the judge bound himself "not to receive any gift, reward, or bribe of any man having a suit or plea before him, *saving meat and drink, which shall be of no great value.*"—(*West. Hall*, vol. i, p. 234).—Sir Matthew Hale was the first of the English judges who declined to avail himself of the exception, and absolutely refused to accept of the most trifling civility at the hands of any one who was a suitor before him. "A gentleman had sent him a buck for his table, who had a trial at the assizes; so when he heard his name, he asked if he was not the same person that had sent him venison; and finding that he was the same, he told him he could not suffer the trial to go on till he had paid him for his buck; to which the gentleman answered that he never sold his venison, and that he had done nothnig to him that he did not do to every judge that had gone that circuit, which was confirmed by several gentlemen then present; but all would not do, for the Lord Chief Baron had learned from Solomon that a gift perverteth the ways of judgment, and therefore he would not suffer the trial to go on till he had paid for the present; upon which the gentleman withdrew the record, saying he would not try his cause before a judge who suspected him of bribery, when he meant only a customary civility."—*West. Hall*, vol. i., p. 232.

PARRAMATTA.

AN inquest was held on Tuesday last, at the residence of Mr. William M'Cue, Seven Hills, in this district, before Mr. C. B. Lyons, Coroner, on view of the body of a child named Hugh M'Cue, aged five years, then and there lying dead. Catherine M'Cue, having been sworn, stated: I am the wife of William M'Cue, the occupier of this farm; the deceased child—Hugh M'Cue, was my child, and was five years and seven months old; he was as well as ever I saw him on Sunday night at bed time; yesterday morning (Monday) soon after sunrise I saw him come through this room and take a pint pot off the table in the kitchen and get a drink of water; I saw him lying on the sofa, I asked him why he lay there; he said he was sick; I went out and milked the cows; on my return he lay as I left him; I took him up; he appeared faint; I spoke to him, he did not answer; he was in a great perspiration; I could not get him to take anything, nor to speak after he said he had the stomach-ache; my husband went for Doctor Rutter about ten o'clock; Dr. Rutter came in the afternoon; the child died while he was here; I cannot account for his death in any way; I remained on the sofa with him till he died. Robert Champley Rutter, having been sworn, stated: I am a legally qualified medical practitioner; William M'Cue came to me at the house of Mr. Neil, schoolmaster, at Parramatta, about half past twelve yesterday; he said his child was very bad, he thought it was dead, but wished me to go out; I told him Dr. Gwynne was waiting for me to go down the road to see two men who had been poisoned whilst skinning a bullock; from the symptoms M Cue detailed, I imagined that the child had eaten something pernicious, which had disagreed with him; I think so still; I told M'Cue he had better give the child an emetic; I went with him to my house and gave him an emetic; I went to see the two men I have mentioned, and on my return came immediately here; I arrived about five o'clock; I found the child in convulsions, and evidently dying; I tried bleeding, but with no hope of success; the child died whilst I was here; I ascertained that the emetic had been administered and some black fluid thrown up; the death was without doubt natural: that is, no violence had been used towards it. The parents were most anxious. The effect of a *post mortem* examination could only either confirm my opinion or point out the immediate cause of death, which I have no doubt was irritation of the bowels, causing convulsion. Verdict was returned accordingly.

ROAD TRUST.—This body held a meeting on Wednesday evening last, and in the absence of Dr. Hill, Mr. James Byrnes, M.C., was called to the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the surveyor handed in his report, by which it appeared that the repairs to the various dams and bridges which had been destroyed by the late floods, were in a rapid state of restoration, and the roads under the Commissioners were daily improving. Sundry accounts were passed to the amount of £117 8s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £310 4s. 4d. Mr. C. B. Lyons, as attorney to the trust, presented the various leases for the signatures of the Commissioners, previous to their distribution to the several lessees. The meeting adjourned to the 8th of January next.

WATER WORKS.—Mr. Byrnes, at the close of the road trust meeting, asked if there was any business in reference to the water-works, when it was understood that Mr. Holland, the surveyor, had not yet brought up his report. The bulk of the inhabitants are in a great state of excitement in reference to this question, whilst the majority of the Committee seem to be determined to persist in bringing the water into town from the Prospect and Toongabbee creeks. The townspeople state their determination of using every means in their power with the public and the Government to fetch the water from the North Rocks, at which place both the water and the elevation are allowed to be far preferable to the before-mentioned localities.

INJURIES FROM CATTLE DYING WITH THE BLACK-LEG.—Two labouring men, named Fishway and Dickens, are now lying in a very precarious state of health at Concord, from the following cause:—It appears a beast had died in the bush, and the parties for the sake of feeding their dogs, had cut and taken away a portion of the carcase. After a short time their limbs began to swell, and Drs. Rutter and Gwynne were sent for. The poor men still lie in a very dangerous state. Cases similar to the above have repeatedly taken place, and surely call for some legislative consideration.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—William Croucher, late Corresponding Secretary to the Parramatta Branch of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, was called upon by Mr. Hardy, P.M., to answer the charge of John Harpur, one of the members of the said lodge, for that he (Mr. Croucher) held in his possession, after his having been expelled from the said lodge, sundry papers and money, to wit—£6 10s., the property of the said lodge. The defence set up by the ex-secretary was, first, that the order of Odd Fellows was not a legally acknowledged body; secondly, that he had been appointed to office for one year, and consequently not to be called upon to account till the expiration of that time; and, thirdly, that he the corresponding secretary had a claim on the funds to a considerable amount. Messrs. Gould and Lyons being in Court at the time, the latter said he knew of a similar case in Liverpool, where a party obtained certain documents, owing to his having a lien on them. Mr. Gould said he thought the question resolved itself into a breach of trust,—or to view the order of Odd Fellows in the light of a company and each member a partner, no charge of robbing could lie against the defendant. The plaintiff said, the defendant had attempted to pledge the documents for money. Mr. Lyons said, there was a bank case the other day in which it was proved that proceedings could not be brought against a person being a shareholder. Again, Mr. Gould suggested the propriety of the Court impounding the documents in question till the matter was settled His worship considered he had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the case,

BREACH OF THE IMPOUNDING ACT.—Michael Ryan, poundkeeper of Concord, appeared before Mr Hardy to answer the charge of a lad named Samuel Rutherford, for not having a board of dues affixed in a conspicuous part of his pound Mr J. M. Gould appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. C. B. Lyons for the defendant. The information having been read, Mr. Lyons for the defence contended, that as the Act was a penal statute, the information must be laid by some public prosecutor. It could not be proved in the present case that the informer was an aggrieved party. Mr. Gould insisted that by the second clause 9 Victoria, No. 7, all and every of her Majesty's subjects were at liberty to feel themselves aggrieved. His Worship said, Mr. Gould would be puzzled to prove the grief of his client, from the circumstance of his merely passing the pound, and not seeing the lettered board up, which case was very different from a person, who, wishing to proceed on a journey and coming to cross a bridge would find it taken away. The case was dismissed.

THE BANDITTI.—The prisoners Supple and Polack, against whom so many charges were preferred, were brought before the Court again on Thursday last. *Forgery*: Mr. James Middleton, being sworn, deposed: I am a coach proprietor, residing at Yass. The cheques before the Court, marked A and B, have not been signed by me; I had funds in the bank at the time they are dated. *Horse Stealing*: Mr. George Mahor deposed: I have seen the horse claimed by Mr. Devlin; he was in my charge on the 20th December last, at Duro, in the county of Murray; he was in a close paddock, when the said horse with another disappeared; I had him five months since. Mr. Gould, who appeared for both prisoners, said he had nothing to say in reference to the forgery case, but with regard to the horse, it was merely presumptive evidence. His worship jocosely remarked that it *was* merely presumptive, seeing it was taken from the possession of the prisoner. *House Robbery with Firearms*: Mr. Patrick Carroll, of Piper's Creek, deposed: I reside in the district of Bathurst, and am a farmer; three men, having with them four horses, came to my house on the night of the 4th October last; they asked for hay for their horses, and followed me into the house, and asked me if there were any strangers; I said "no;" their faces were blackened, and they had pistols; they ordered me into the corner near the fireplace; the prisoner Supple stood over me with two pistols; the others searched me; they were all armed; they took a double-barrelled gun, some trousers, waistcoats, and shirts; they broke open my box, and took three £1 notes of the Bathurst Bank, and numerous other articles of wearing apparel; two bridles and some harness; also a mare, which I have seen this morning in the custody of the police; the prisoners at the bar are two of the men; I told them they had no need to blacken their faces, as I knew them, and could tell them in any part of the colony. *Robbing a Store with Firearms*: Mr. John Washart, storekeeper, of Gundaroo, being sworn, said: I reside in the county of Murray; on the evening of the 23rd of October last, at about seven or eight o'clock, I heard horses approaching my door, and sent the servant out; I followed, and saw two men with horses they asked for a pound of tobacco; I went in, they followed; Supple putting a pistol to my head, said he would blow my brains out; the prisoner Polack is the second man, he handed his pistol to Supple, who ordered him to turn storekeeper for a while and search; they took four £1 notes, one sovereign, and sixteen shillings and sixpence in silver; my store is under the same roof as the dwelling-house; they took a number of Scotch twill shirts, trousers, coats, about twelve or eighteen vests, handkerchiefs, socks, three cabbage-tree hats, a gold ring, and silver watch guard from my bureau, sundry boots, striped and plain Guernsey shirts, and other goods too numerous to particularise; the coat and trousers produced are a part of the property; they afterwards took £3 in silver from my bureau; they both left my house together taking with them the property. Sergeant Riley deposed to apprehending the prisoners. Other evidence was then adduced bearing out the foregoing. Both prisoners were committed to take their trial at the Criminal Court to be held in April next.

COMMITTAL FOR CUTTING AND MAIMING.—William Sproul, licensed publican, residing in Church-street, appeared before their Worships to answer the charge of Jacob Ackrod. Peter Rooney deposed, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Saturday night last, I went to defendant's house and asked for a glass of rum, when four or five men pitched into me, saying "kick the papist, the Catholic;" I was severely beaten from head to foot; was knocked on the floor in the tap-room; the prosecutor, Ackrod, came in and said "it is a shame to beat him so," and called to them to cease; defendant went to a back room and brought a knife, with which he struck the plaintiff; I believe it was a clasp knife; they had words before the knife was brought; Ackrod ran out at the door after the blow from the knife; Sproul spat in his hand to make another blow; I was not drunk nor sober, but I knew what I was about. This was the principal evidence for the prosecution; when Mr. Gould, who appeared for the defendant, called several witnesses whose appearance showed that they were just such persons as were likely to be found in the vicinity of a public-house at a late hour of the night; they however spoke to the fact that Sproul had no knife in his hand; in other particulars their evidence was contradictory The defendant was committed to take his trial, but allowed bail, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(*From our Correspondents.*)

WINDSOR.

POLICE COURT, TUESDAY.—Before Messrs. ASCOUGH, and TUCKERMAN, J.P.'s.

CATTLE STEALING.—Benjamin Carver was placed at the bar, charged with suspicion of stealing three head of cattle, the property of Mr. Joseph Cope. Constable Thomas Tiernan was called, who stated as follows: In furtherance of an affidavit made by Mr. Joseph Cope, I had a warrant given me to search the house and premises of Benjamin Carver; I proceeded in company with constable Byrnes to the residence of B. Carver, and enquired after some beef; he said he had none; he then showed me how he kept his beef in the dairy, and there was only one bit of beef, and a small quantity of cheese; Mr. Cope said "you must be belied if you have not some;" that they then went away to the bush to look for the lost cattle, (I said we had a warrant, but did not produce it): on Sunday I went to premises which I was informed were in the occupation of the prisoner, with a search warrant for two heifers and a cow; I found two heifers branded COP on the off rump, one brown with a white face, and the other red with a white face; also, one cow, blue sided, branded COPE on the off ribs, milking side; I found them in a place called Gunner's Hollow, and, as I am informed, is in the prisoner's occupation; I found the cattle there along with three other head bearing Carver's brand, BC, one was a yellow heifer, the brand B was reversed, and was on the off hip; also a cow, branded WIK on the ribs, and a yearling steer, with the same brand, but not very legible, belonging, as I am informed, to Mr. Kerr. Gunner's Hollow is enclosed at two ends, the rest is surrounded by rocks; the prisoner informed me that he had nothing to do with any part of the premises, except with that which had the wheat crop; at one end there is a fence placed to prevent the cattle from getting to the growing crop. When questioned the prisoner said, "I know nothing at all about the cattle; I do not blame any one for looking after their own, and if any person has blamed me they are wrong." I drove the cattle to Windsor on Sunday evening, and gave them in charge to the Chief Constable; I apprehended the prisoner on Monday morning; the cattle I now see in the Government paddock are the same.—By the Court: Carver's house is about a mile from where the cattle were found.—Mr. Joseph Cope was next called: Believed the goods, &c., including cattle and beef, were concealed in the house and premises of the prisoner; I was informed by constable Tiernan that this was the case. On or about the 21st November last I placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Parnell, of North Richmond, three head of cattle, two heifers, one branded COP on the off rump; the other was a red heifer with a white face, branded in the same way; the third was a blue sided cow, branded COPE on the off ribs, milking side. On or about the 1st December I missed these cattle, and upon the information of Constable Tiernan, I obtained a search warrant for the beef which it was alleged had been slaughtered by Carver; I proceeded to Carver's premises, who told us that he knew nothing about the matter; I then went with Constables Tiernan and Burns, to a place called Gunner's Hollow, where we found the missing cattle, and two others branded W.B K or IK (we are in considerable doubt whether the brand was not WHK): I then drove them all to Carver's residence, along with the constables; Carver was not at home, but his wife said she knew nothing about them; two were claimed as the property of W. H. Kerr, Esq., J.P., who it afterwards transpired had confided these two head to the care of Carver. Mr. Cope produced a sketch of the gully in which the cattle were found. Carver was remanded until Tuesday next, being admitted to bail in the interim, himself in £60, and two sureties in £30 each. Mr. Lambton appeared for the prisoner.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held at Pitt Town, before Dr. Dowe, coroner, on the body of a man named Airres, who had committed suicide on Monday last by cutting his throat with a razor. The act was not so perfect as it had been evidently intended, as only a portion of the carotid artery was severed. Dr. Dowe was sent for, but on arrival he found the man was dead. The last expression the unfortunate deceased made use of, between the time of committing the act and his death was, "May God forgive me for the commission of this rash act." It was clearly proved to the jury that the man had been for some time insane, and they gave a verdict of insanity accordingly.

SUNDAY RACING.—On Sunday last, a young lad named Patrick Smith, who resides between Howe Bridge and M'Grath's Hill, and William Hough, who resides close to the bridge, resolved upon having a race on horseback; Smith took a splendid grey horse, and Hough took a bay; they went down to a paddock beyond Mr. M'Quade's paddock, on the banks of the creek; they started for the race, and after running some time Smith's horse reared, plunged, and eventually fell against a stump, cutting his side open, and throwing his rider, whose collar bone was found to be broken: the horse was taken to the nearest stable, and a veterinary surgeon sent for, upon whose arrival the horse dropped down dead. Smith, under due medical attendance, is doing well.

ATTEMPT AT DROWNING.—On Sunday forenoon last, a person named Logan went with the apparent intention of bathing, and took a leap into the Nepean from a sandy shelve. Being a good swimmer, the parties accompanying him imagined that he had merely dived. Not perceiving him rise to the surface of the water, they commenced searching for him, and after about ten minutes they perceived him lying on the sand at the bottom of the water upon his back, with his knees doubled up. Every effort was made to restore animation, which partially succeeded; Dr. Selkirk, from Richmond, was sent for, who promptly attended. Eventually he was sent to the Hospital, where, we are informed, he is doing well.

THE WEATHER has been extremely variable, threatenings of rain one day and sultry heats the next. On Sunday the heat was most intense, not from the sun alone, but from an accompanying hot wind. One lady assures us that her feet were actually blistered through her *shoes*. Monday morning was tolerably cool, and about ten o'clock we heard sounds of thunder. About half-past ten we were visited with a thunder storm, which lasted until about two o'clock, during which time the rain came down in torrents; it then partially cleared up, and the storm appeared to have passed eastward, but again returned to us about four o'clock, when we had a slight shower. The rain continued unremittingly during the night.

THE HARVEST.—The hay harvest has been a joyful one; of the wheat harvest nothing but doleful accounts have reached us. Flour has already risen, and is likely to continue on the rise. Labourers are few, and we believe, from the accounts given to us by settlers and farmers, that if labourers had been plentiful much of the grain might have been saved which is now not even fit for pigs. People talk of not being able to get employment; they may sit in Sydney with their hands in their pockets, or if a chance offers, in their neighbour's pockets, but let them come into the country districts, and see if fifteen, sixteen, or eighteen shillings a week, is not worth earning.

GOULBURN.

DECEMBER 11.—THE WEATHER.—During last week the thermometer was never lower than 8? during the night, and very steady at 90 during the day; on Saturday the 9th, it was 127½ in the sun; the continued drought with the hot winds, has whitened the growing crops prematurely, the grain in exposed situations will be pinched. The late wheat is promising fair, the rain which accompanied a thunder storm last Sunday evening, and which also fell in copious showers on Monday morning and also in the evening of the same day, has been of the utmost benefit, and for the present will tend to check the upward tendency in the price of bread stuff. The price of flour at the mills, is for first £14, seconds £11, ration £10 per ton. It was stated in this town to-day that fine flour was £15 per ton at Yass.

The hay crop in Argyle has been very good, a great portion, however, has been ripened prematurely, and has got too much sun before it was stacked; old hay has been sold as low as 30s. per ton this week, but it is not likely to remain so low, as the crop has also failed in the Yass district; we do not profess to know what the price of wheat is, 3s. 6d., 4s., and even 5s. is spoken of, but we have heard of no sales at these prices.

We believe that the Mounted Police corps have been called in; with this knowledge we shall not be surprised to hear of some mail robberies. Parties having occasion to transmit money had better use every precaution by cutting cheques and notes in halves.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE MAIL CONTRACT.—Mr. Jones, of Bargo, whom we stated some time ago had got the contract the whole way from Sydney to Melbourne, arrived this day with one four-wheeled vehicle, and three with two wheels, and also a lot of horses for that part of the road beyond this. His ability to carry on so large a contract cannot be questioned. We hope that the representation made from Goulburn respecting the inconvenience of the hour at which the Sydney mail arrives on the evenings of Wednesday and Saturday has been attended to by the postmaster, and that the arrangements for the ensuing year will be more satisfactory than those which now exist.

MONEY IN THE SACK'S MOUTH.—A miller, not a hundred miles from the Collector, having received £16 a few days ago, did not think it prudent to have such a sum in "the old stocking," but stowed it in the mouth of a bag of flour, tied in due form; a customer having called at the mill, received the identical bag, the miller having forgot his money till the said bag was fairly housed in the domicile of the fortunate purchaser, and whose place of abode was several miles from the mill. We need hardly say that the "dusty miller," on recollecting where he had placed his money, hied off to the residence of his customer, and there found to his great satisfaction the "money in the sack's mouth."

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE BUILDING FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(*From the Spectator.*)

AT a public meeting in Bakewell, Mr. Paxton gave some interesting explanations of the construction of his design of a building for the Show of Industry and Art in Hyde Park. The Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Burlington were present.

Mr. Paxton stated, that it was not till after the rise of the squabble in the newspapers about the site that he had turned any attention to the matter. When his attention was fixed on the subject, he resolved, without knowing anything of any other plan, or even obtaining a prospectus, to attempt something which he thought suitable for the occasion.

The building would be 2,100 feet long by 400 broad. The centre aisle would be 120 feet broad, or ten feet wider than the Conservatory at Chatsworth. So vast a structure as this must necessarily be made as simple as possible in its details, else it would be impossible to carry it out: therefore the glass and its iron supports comprise the whole structure. The columns are precisely the same throughout the building, and will fit every part; the same may be said of each of the bars: and every piece of glass will be of the same size, namely, four feet long. No numbering or marking will be required, and the whole will be put together like a perfect piece of machinery. The water is brought down vallies on the roof, and thence down the columns; the water in no instance has further than twelve feet to run before it is delivered in the vallies or gutters: and the whole is so constructed as to carry the rain-water outside, and the condensed water inside. The building is divided into broad and narrow compartments, and by tying these together there is little for the cross-ties of the centre to carry. It is entirely divided into twenty-four places—in short, everything runs to twenty-four, so that the work is made to square and fit, without any small detail being left to carry out. The number of columns fifteen feet long is 6,024; there are 3,000 gallery-bearers; 1,245 wrought-iron girders; forty-five miles of sash-bars; and 1,073,760 feet of glass to cover the whole. The site will stand upon upwards of twenty acres of ground; but by a special arrangement the available space which may be afforded by galleries can be extended to about thirty acres, if necessary. With regard to the ventilation and the rays of light, he would say that the former was a peculiar part of the plan. The whole building, four feet round the bottom, will be filled with louver or "luffer" boards, so placed as to admit air, but to exclude rain. On the inside of that there will be a canvas to move up and down, and in very hot weather this may be watered, and the interior kept cool. The top part of the centre building is put up almost entirely for the purposes of ventilation: and he thought it would be found that if he had erred at all in respect of the means of ventilation, there would be found too much rather than too little. By covering the greater part of the building with canvas, a gentle light will be thrown over the whole building; and the whole of the glass at the top of the northern side of the building will give a direct light to the interior. If more light be wanted, the means of affording it are provided.

The building will be covered in by the 1st of January next: he was as firmly persuaded that the contract would be accomplished to the day, as he was certain that he then addressed that meeting.

The gallery of the building will be twenty-four feet wide, and will extend a distance of six miles Now if, after the purposes of the exhibition are answered, it were thought desirable to let the building remain—and he sincerely hoped it would not be pulled down nor shipped to America—if they chose to let it remain, see to what a purpose it might be applied. There might be made an excellent carriage-drive round the interior, as well as a road for equestrians, with the centre tastefully laid out and planted; and then there would be nearly six miles of room in the galleries for a promenade for the public.

The Duke of Devonshire assured the meeting, that they might depend upon it there is no doubt of the success of this admirable plan; "for Mr. Paxton has never attempted anything which he has not succeeded in fully carrying out."

"But," said the Duke, "great as my admiration of the project is, and greatly as I feel interested in the exhibition itself, my pleasure is much enhanced by the construction of that gigantic erection having devolved upon one to whose ability, to whose exertions, whose services and friendship, I owe so much. The moment it was made known in London, all competition ceased, all difficulty was seen to be at an end; and every one is now looking forward to a successful termination of this great undertaking."

Mr. Paxton rose again, and observed, that simple as the details of the work might appear, people must not imagine that it was the invention of a dream—an Arabian night's entertainment.

It was the growth of a number of years of deep thought and practice; and unless the conservatory at Chatsworth had been first made, this would not have been erected. The experience he gathered in the erection of that building had not been lost upon the one about to be erected; which was a better design, in some respects, and constructed upon a more economical principal. Such a design, however, could not have been erected twenty-four years ago, on account of the cost of the glass, which would have been more than the whole cost of the proposed building The erection of the conservatory was the principal cause of introducing this particular form of glass into this country. He was anxious, in order to avoid the collection of dirt, not to have a lap in the glass; and he went to the establishment of Chance, of Birmingham, where he met with a French and a Belgian Manufacturer, whom he prevailed on to make the glass for the conservatory four feet long. They did so; and the introduction of it led the Birmingham manufacturers to prepare the same, and they now make the best of any country,—a striking illustration, among many that might be given, of the benefits to be derived from the exhibition itself.

Mr. Barker, who seems to be a local owner of mines and a manufacturer, made an interesting speech in illustration of the benefits we have derived by admitting foreign competition: the fact is we have more to gain than to lose by seeing the productions of foreigners.

The art of inlaying in marble was a striking illustration of the truth of this. It was practised to some extent in that neighbourhood, and the execution of the work was far superior to the Florentine mosaic of that description. But the fertility and beauty of design among the Italians secured them a ready sale for their works in this country, to the exclusion of the productions of Derbyshire. He exhibited a beautiful table of black marble, inlaid with flowers of various colours, the work of Mr. Woodruff of Bakewell; and he showed, by some smaller specimens, the mode in which the inlaying is executed, and the extreme minuteness and accuracy with which the parts to be inlaid are fitted to the groundwork. Mr. Woodruff has asked for a design of some work which he desires to execute in a style worthy of the Show next year; and he has no fear of being excelled by foreigners in execution. Mr. Barker pointed to some products of lead, and declared himself willing to explain their manufacture to foreigners. He had always found that those smelters and manufacturers of lead who kept their doors closed to their competitors in the trade were invariably surpassed by those who freely exchanged information at the same time that they carried on an honourable and vigorous spirit of emulation.

Lately, at the laboratory of the Ecoles des Mines in Paris, the chemical professors gave him the analysis of various metallic products, which he had never before seen analyzed; and with the utmost liberality they offered to submit to analysis all mineral substances which he would at any time send to them, and to furnish him with the results without any charge. Such an offer made him blush with shame to think that England, the richest country in the world in metals and minerals, was without any school of instruction in mining and metallurgy; while France, so comparatively poor in her metallic products, possessed the finest school in the world. He felt that, standing there with all his English associations and prejudices weighing upon him, he was not in so fit a condition to give an impartial judgment on the merits of this great exhibition as if he were on the Continent of Europe or in America among his Anglo-Saxon brethren. But if he might judge from what he had recently heard from enlightened foreigners of various nations, he should say, that this gathering of all nations was viewed by them as the grandest design which had ever been conceived by any nation in the world, and calculated to produce most important results, both in a social and commercial point of view, to the inhabitants of every country who may participate in it.

APPOINTMENTS.

DOWNING STREET, AUGUST 16.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a Special Statue of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, for the purpose of authorising the admission into the Military Divisions of the second and third classes of the said Most Hon. Order of such Officers of the Commissariat and Medical Departments of the Army and Navy, and of the East India Company's Armies and Navy, as by their meritorious services have already or may hereafter be deemed by Her Majesty to have deserved such distinction. Her Majesty has accordingly been pleased to give orders for appointing

Sir John Bisset, Knight, Commissary-General;

Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., Doctor of Medicine, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army;

Sir William Burnett, Knight, Doctor of Medicine, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy; and

James Thomson, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals on the Bengal Establishment of the East India Company's Service,

to be ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order.

And Her Majesty has further been pleased to give orders for appointing the following Officers to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon. Order, viz.:—

Duncan M'Arthur, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, retired Physician of the Fleet;

Sir John Webb, Knight, Director-General of the Medical Department of the Ordnance;

Thomas Dunmore, Esq., Commissary-General;

Sir James Robert Grant, Knight, Doctor of Medicine, Inspector-General of Hospitals;

John Gunning, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals;

John Robert Hume, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, Inspector-General of Hospitals;

Gregory Haines, Esq., Commissary-General;

William Filder, Esq., Commissary-General;

William Booth, Esq., Deputy Commissary-General;

Sir John Richardson, Knight, Doctor of Medicine, Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets;

Benjamin Fonseca Outram, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets;

Robert Perkins Hillyar, Esq., retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets;

Sir George Magrath, Knight, Doctor of Medicine, retired Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets;

Sir John Liddell, Knight, Doctor of Medicine, Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets;

Henry Franklin, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals;

James French, Esq., Doctor of Medicine; Inspector General of Hospitals;

Stephen Woolriche, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals;

Charles Renny, Esq., Superintending Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment of the East India Company's Service;

B W. Macleod, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, Superintending Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment of the East India Company's Service;

John Wylie, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, Inspector-General of Hospitals on the Madras Establishment of the East India Company's Service; and

Charles Doyle Straker, Esq., Doctor of Medicine, Superintending Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment of the East India Company's Service.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the following officer in the service of the East India Company, viz., Colonel Hugh Massey Wheeler, of the Bengal Infantry, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonels Howell Paynter, of the 24th Regiment of Foot, Edward Lugard, of the 29th Regiment of Foot, Henry Tod Tucker, Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and John Hallett, of the 3rd Regiment of the Bombay Native Infantry, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon. Order.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS'S BED FELLOW.—During the voyage "our fat friend" attached himself yet more strongly to his attendant and interpreter, Hamet; indeed, the devotion to his person which this assiduous and thoughtful person had manifested from his first promotion to the office had been of a kind to secure such a result from any one at all accessible to kindly affectation. Hamet had commenced by sleeping side by side with his charge in the house at Cairo, and adopted the same arrangement for the night during the first week of the voyage to England. Finding, however, as the weather grew warmer, and the hippopotamus bigger and bigger, that this was attended with inconvenience, Hamet had a hammock slung from the beams immediately over the place where he used to sleep—in fact, just over his side of the bed—by which means he was raised two or three feet above his usual position. Into this hammock got Hamet, and having assured the hippopotamus, both by his voice and by extending one arm over the side, so as to touch him, that he was there as usual at his side, and "all was right," he presently fell asleep. How long he slept Hamet does not know, but he was awoke by the sensation of a jerk and a hoist, and found himself lying on the bed in his old place, close beside our fat friend. Hamet tried the experiment once more; but the same thing again occurred. No sooner was he asleep, than the hippopotamus got up—raised his broad nose beneath the heaviest part of the hammock that swung lowest, and by an easy and adroit toss, pitched Hamet clean out. After this, Hamet, acting on his rule of never thwarting his charge in anything reasonable, abandoned the attempt of a separate bed, and took up his nightly quarters by his side as before.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

THE EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—It has been computed that the United States have a frontier line of 10,750 miles, a sea coast of 5130 miles, and a lake coast of 1160 miles. One of its rivers is twice as long as the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the noble Hudson has a navigation in the "Empire State" 120 miles longer than the Thames. Within Louisiana are bayous and creeks almost unknown, that would shame by comparison the Tiber or Seine. The State of Virginia alone is one-third larger than England. The State of Ohio contains 3000 square miles more than Scotland. The harbour of New York receives the vessels that navigate rivers, canals, and lakes to the extent of 3000 miles equal to the distance from America to Europe. From the capital of Maine to the "Crescent City" is 200 miles further than from London to Constantinople, a route that would cover England, Belgium, a part of Prussia, Austria, and Turkey.—*National Intelligence.*

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—In the "Voyage Round the World," by Captain George Shelvocke, begun February, 1690, he says of California (*Harris's Collection*, vol. 1. p. 233), "The soil about Puerto, Seguro, and very likely in most of the valleys, is a rich black mould, which, as you turn it up to the sun, appears as if intermingled with gold dust; some of which we endeavoured to purify and wash from the dirt; but though we were a little prejudiced against the thoughts that it could be possible that this metal should be so promiscuously and universally mingled with common earth, yet we endeavoured to cleanse and wash the earth from some of it; and the more we did the more it appeared like gold. In order to be further satisfied, I brought away some of it, which we lost in our confusion in China." How an accident prevented the discovery, more than a century back, of the golden harvest now gathering in California!—*Notes and Queries.*

PRIVILEGE: PETITION SIGNATURES.—On the motion of Lord Monteagle, Charles Gream and Michael Alexander Gage were called to the bar of the House. Lord Monteagle stated the result of the inquiries into the forging of signatures to a petition professing to be from ratepayers or inhabitants of Liverpool against the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks Bill. Those inquiries had shown that Mr. Gream and Mr. Gage caused that petition to be presented to their Lordships, well knowing that a number of signatures were falsely and fraudulently attached to it. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Beaumont urged the house to take a course clear, distinct, and decisive; to give a lesson which might teach parties to be more cautious. Mr. Gream and Mr. Gage having withdrawn, the Peers resolved unanimously that they had been guilty of a gross breach of privilege. On the motion of Lord Monteagle, the Usher of the Black Rod took them into custody, and brought them to the bar to offer any extenuatory remarks they chose. Mr. Gream claimed to be heard by counsel; but was informed that he could not now be so heard: he had been heard by counsel before the Committee; he could now be heard only in extenuation. Mr. Gream made a statement of considerable length, the gist of which was that he had acted throughout with the best intentions, and in the hope of presenting to the House a petition that could not be challenged. "I bow to your Lordships' judgment, but in my own breast I feel perfectly innocent." Mr. Gage commented on the evidence with a view to establish that he and Mr. Gream are the victims of a deep-laid conspiracy for the purpose of defeating the petition. If they were allowed the ordinary forms of investigation afforded by the courts of law, they would expose the conspirators. The parties withdrew. The Peers unanimously ordered them to be committed to Newgate gaol for a fortnight.

MUNIFICENT LEGACIES.—The late Mrs. Charlotte Ramsden, who had resided nearly all her life in Bath, and the surplus of whose large income was annually distributed amongst the following legacies:—To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, (free of duty), £5000; Society for the Employment of Additional Curates, £2000; Monmouth-street, Society, Bath, £200; Bath District National Schools, £200; Bath United Hospital, £200.—A munificent bequest to the parish of Cheltenham has been made by the late Ives H. Urquhart, Esq. It consists of £1000 Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities, bequeathed by him on trust, after the death of his Widow; the income to be paid to the churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Cheltenham, to be by them laid out in the purchase of clothing and fuel, to be distributed annually at Christmas time, amongst ten poor families, inhabitants of the parish, who shall not have received parochial relief during the preceding year.

CLEVELAND.—A site has been fixed upon for a town at Cleveland, Cleveland Point, Moreton Bay. A copy of the approved plan can be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, or at the Police Office, Brisbane.

PILOT.—Mr. Richard Beacher has been appointed a pilot for the port of Newcastle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

December 13.—Lady Clark, ship, 430 tons, Captain M'Lean, for Port Cooper, via Newcastle, in ballast.

December 13.—Clarkstone, barque, 244 tons, Captain Field, for the South Seas with Whaling Stores.

CLEARANCE.

December 12.—Ann Mary, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Brown, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Miss Toole, James Miller, James Haywood, Captain Jackson.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Æolus, for Wide Bay; Susan, for Kawau via Newcastle; Ann Mary, for Moreton Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

December 13.—Anna Maria, 49, Bonney, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Madge Wildfire, 36, Smart, from the Richmond, with 20,000 feet timber; Ann, 10, Anderson, from Pittwater, with 250 bushels shells; Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Davis, from the Hawkesbury, with 400 bushels shells; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 22 bags barley, 120 bags potatoes, 5 casks ale, 140 kegs butter, 20 pigs, 10 calves; Plover, 12, Thurston, from Pittwater, with 200 bushels shells; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 178 bales wool, 16 trusses hay, 38 lambs, 10 calves, 5 tons potatoes, 2 tons onions, 4 horses, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

December 13.—Elizabeth, 36, Grey; Trial, 23, Bamford; Anna Maria, 49, Bonney—all for Newcastle, in ballast; Pelican, 48, Williams, for the Richmond River, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Rover, 15, Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Hawkesbury Lass, 14, Davis, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; Dove, 33, Hunter, for the Moruya, with sundries; Currency Lass, 20, Hescott, for Jervis Bay, with sundries; Ann, 10, Anderson, for Pitt Water, in ballast; Plover, 12, Thurston, for Pitt Water, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

December 13.—Artemisia, barque, 558 tons, Captain Ridley, from San Francisco: 18,602 feet cedar boards, 8 cases machinery, 122 deals, 79 pine boards, 1034 pieces hardwood, 8 drays, 2 carts and springs, 2 casks 1 case harness, 9000 feet boards, 20,000 shingles, 8000 feet scantling, 24 pairs sashes, and 32 doors, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For Hobart Town.—By H.M.S. Havannah, this evening, at 6.

For Adelaide.—By the Countess of Yarborough, this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Seringapatam, on Tuesday evening, at 6.

LAUNCESTON.

Arrived.—November 18. Peri, brig, from Adelaide. 20. William, brig, from Sydney; Aden, barque, from London; Raven, brig, from Melbourne.

Sailed.—November 19. Sir John Byng, brig, for Adelaide.

PORT PHILLIP.

Arrivals.—December 3. Abberton, barque, 450 tons, J. James, commander, from London via Adelaide the 29th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Miss H lymyn, Mr. G. Campion, Mr. Dunsford, H. Hassell, surgeon; Sarah and Agnes, barge, from Hobart Town the 18th instant; Shamrock, schooner, 85 tons Grey, master, from Launceston the 18th, and the Leden River the 28th November. 4. Sword Fish, schooner, 168 tons, Clinch, master, from Hobart Town the 24th instant. 5. William, schooner, 62 tons, M. Tizzard, master, from Port Fairy 3rd instant.

The William Stevenson, for Callao, is detained for want of seamen. The mail by this vessel will close this evening, at six, but the day of sailing cannot be fixed at present.

The hulls of the schooners Bramble, Heroine, and Lucy Ann, which vessels were capsized on the 28th September, off the Richmond River, have been found lying on a beach, about six miles to the southward of Long Point, (about half way between the Richmond and Clarence Rivers). The Bramble and Heroine are lying within a mile of each other, and the Lucy Ann about six miles to the southward of the other two. It is stated that their cargoes, which chiefly consists of cedar, may be saved, but their recovery will be attended with a great deal of expense. In coming ashore the vessels have lost all their masts and rigging, but their hulls are in a perfect state.

The Skerne, brig, Captain Brown, cleared out at Melbourne, for Newcastle, on the 5th instant. The Abberfoyle and Constance, are laid on to load wool, at Geelong, for London. The Sir John Byng, from Launceston, bound to Adelaide, put into Portland Bay on the 30th November through stress of weather, she resumed her voyage on the 1st December.

Erratta.—The Eleanor Lancaster, at Honolulu, was to sail for San Francisco, not from, as appeared in yesterday's *Herald*.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

December.		SUN rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn.	even.
14	SATURDAY	4 53	7 7	3 42	4 20
15	SUNDAY	4 53	7 7	4 57	5 31

Full Moon, 3·7 P.M., December 19.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, December 14,

Will be presented a Drama, by E. Stirling, Esq., called a A GIPSY'S VENGEANCE; or, A HAND OF CARDS: Sir Marmaduke Langley, Mr. Rogers; Balfour Audley, Mr. Arabin; Edmund Langley, Mr. J. Howson; Gipsy Joe, Mr. Belfield; Will Graham, Mr. Spencer; Richard Lawson, Mr. Willis; Mr. Bibby Tucker Caper, Mr. F. Howson; Giles Jobbins, Mr. Griffiths; Mary Langley, Mrs. Guerin; Betty Tops, Madame Torning. After which, the Burlesque of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. To conclude with the Farce, entitled JONATHAN: or, THE MAN WITH TWO MASTERS.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts previous to the 20th instant.

December 10. 10638

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

THE FIRST ELECTION OF MAYOR.

The results of Monday's election will be watched with some anxiety by all who feel an interest in the social welfare of our metropolis, and who entertain right views as to the elements of which that welfare consists, and the means by which it is to be promoted. The mode in which our Chief Magistrate is on the present occasion to be chosen, is a municipal experiment, novel in its kind yet laudable in its objects. It is intended to give the citizens a more inviting opportunity than they have had heretofore, of exercising the privileges and performing the duties which appertain to them as members of the body corporate. As the Sovereign is the fountain of state honours, the citizens are the fountain of civic honours. Hitherto the highest of our civic honours have flowed from the constituency through the medium of its representatives in the Town Hall. And the Legislature appears to have thought that in passing through this medium the honours lost some of their lustre and attractiveness; and that if they were made to proceed directly and immediately from the constituency itself, they would be more judiciously distributed and more highly prized. It was thought, too, that such a change would be beneficial to the citizens themselves, by rousing them from the apathy into which their great majority had sunk, and had of late years been sinking deeper and deeper.

Now Monday's experiment will go far towards determining whether this apathy is curable or incurable. If on an occasion so novel, so interesting, and so highly affecting the credit and respectability of their city, as the election of a Mayor by popular suffrage, the major part of the citizens still refuse or neglect to record their votes, we do not see what conclusion can be arrived at but that the persons of whom the elective body is now composed are not fit for municipal institutions. Neither valuing municipal rights nor respecting municipal obligations, to call them a municipal body is a ludicrous misnomer, and to invest them with municipal powers an idle farce. There remains, to be sure, one experiment more—the extension of the franchise. Be it for good or for evil, this experiment must be made. The new Constitution Act renders it imperative. To extend the right of voting for members of the Legislature to £10 householders, and restrict the right of voting for members of the City Council to householders of not less than £20, would be an anomaly offensive to common sense. The municipal constituency must, therefore, be greatly enlarged; and it may be that the infusion of fresh numerical strength will purify the now dormant body; or, at any rate, by calling into existence an energetic majority, reverse the present state of things, under which the energetic are the few, and the apathetic the many.

But when we reflect that those who now neglect their duties consist for the most part of our best citizens—best, that is, in point of intelligence, respectability, and social influence—and that those whom the lowered franchise will call into the field consist for the most part of the humbler classes, we must perceive that the change, unless accompanied by thorough amendment on the part of the former, will in effect be to place the city in the hands least qualified to serve its interests and uphold its dignity. It will prove, moreover, that as regards zeal and fidelity in the discharge of municipal duties, the lower orders outshine their superiors; and that in the great metropolis of Australasia there prevails the strange anomaly that the more respectable the man the more inefficient the citizen, and *vice versa*.

Monday's experiment will not only show whether the present constituency can be roused to action, but whether, in the use of its new powers, it can exercise a sound discretion. It will have to choose a Mayor, its chief Magistrate, whom our gracious Queen has invested with the titular prefix of "Right Worshipful." Let it be remembered that the Mayoralty is in no sense a *political* office. It were to be wished indeed that even political offices should never be held by immoral men; but the exigencies of the public service are thought to justify and require some degree of connivance at the private faults of public servants. Not so with offices which are strictly *social*, and which bring their holders into the close intercourse of domestic life. The Mayoralty is an office pre-eminently social. Its occupant is the representative of the whole society from whom its honours emanate, and is supposed to be not less the ornament of that society, than the guardian of its interests and the preserver of its peace. It is essential, therefore, that he should be a man of private worth as well as official integrity—a man whom the citizens can welcome to their hearths without fear of moral contamination—to whom they can introduce their wives and daughters without misgiving or self-reproach—and of whom they can speak to their sons as an example worthy of imitation. If, on the contrary, he be a man of bad moral repute—a man notoriously addicted to habits of vice and profligacy—no matter what may be his talents, his aptitude for business, his fluency of tongue, his zeal in the performance of civic duties; he would be altogether unfit for the Mayoral office, and to place him there would dishonour the city, and scandalise the whole country of which that city is the metropolis. To do all that in them lies to avert such dishonour and scandal, is the manifest duty of all good citizens.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM HOME.

No. VIII.

Long ere this letter reaches Sydney you will have received and read the multitude of accounts, notices, and discussions, touching the late terrible loss the nation has suffered in the death of Sir Robert Peel. Never perhaps was anything more universal than the deep sentiments of grief and regret throughout the country, at this event. I confess I was at first not a little surprised, for I was by no means prepared for such manifestations of feeling. When I left England, for Sydney, ten years ago, Sir Robert Peel was regarded among all classes of politicians as a man of fine judgment, of solid, rather than brilliant talents, but his political integrity was set down as nil. The people in their propensity for nick-naming, called him Joseph Surface. In policy he was deemed a Machiavelli. He had of course all the influence which an immensely rich and highly intellectual Parliamentary leader of great debating powers must ever possess in this country. But people never spoke of him with that kind of respect with which such names as Hampden and Chatham are mentioned whenever they are spoken of at all. This was but natural, for those who had any memory at all could not forget Mr. Peel's opposition to Canning, Mr. Peel's trimming upon the Catholic claims, and Mr. Peel's general slipperiness upon all great questions.

I met him walking down Charing-cross about an hour before the accident which caused his death. The ten years added to his life since I had seen him, sat lightly upon him, and I made the remark to myself of how many good years of service and valuable exertion the nation might yet receive from this now most matured and well informed statesman. Office was of no consequence to him, pecuniarily or politically. It could not add to the substantial comforts of life, nor could it strengthen his influence in the House. In or out of office he was regarded as "the great Commoner," and he was well known to be proud of this position—as well he might be in such a country as England. This very indifferency to office of course greatly tended to consolidate his influence over the minds of others. A man so rich and so respectable could afford to discuss every question upon its simple merits, as affecting the country at large. Upon the whole, therefore, Sir Robert Peel was undoubtedly, at the time of his death, possessed of more real moral and political power over the affairs of the country than any other man in it.

Of this, however, I was by no means aware during his life. The first intimation I had of the general esteem and respect in which he was held, was afforded to me by a little scene which took place in the Court of Common Pleas, at Guildhall. Even before his death, so numerous were the reports flying about the town of his accident having terminated fatally, and so authentic did some of these reports seem to be, that on the occasion to which I allude, and many hours before Sir Robert's death, Lord Chief Justice Wilde interrupted the cause then trying before him, with the following speech: "I deeply regret that I have to announce to the bar that Sir Robert Peel is dead." A witness was under cross-examination at the time, and a moment previously the Court had been, in the language of the reporters, convulsed with laughter. The effect of the Chief Justice's short speech was indescribable, and almost inconceivable. So thoroughly hushed was the whole Court in an instant, that you might have heard men's hearts beat. Consternation sat on every face. When men a little recovered themselves, you might hear on every side among the bar, the attorneys, and the public, suppressed exclamations like these,—"How awful! Good God! What a loss! The most valuable public man in England of our day is gone!" &c., &c., &c. Minutes elapsed before the business of the Court was resumed. At the end of the cause I went for some refreshment to a tavern near the Court, and here also among the profession and the public was but one topic of discussion. A few minutes afterwards I left the house, and my steps, almost unconsciously to myself, took the direction of Whitehall. In about half an hour I found myself within a few yards of the spot in which the great statesman was writhing in agony. To my surprise, the entrance to Whitehall Gardens was blocked up with the carriages of the nobility and gentry, who were pouring down in hundreds to procure the latest intelligence touching Sir Robert's condition. Then I learned from one of the policemen who were placed to answer all comers, that Sir Robert was still alive, but that there was no hope. A settled gloom was upon every visage, and men moved about even in the streets as if in the presence of death. We have had many national mournings on the deaths of monarchs and princes—affairs of crape and black coats. But here was a national mourning of the heart; a feeling as genuine, and almost as deep, as that of which men are conscious on the loss of a dear relation. It was remarkable that the death of the Duke of Cambridge, which occurred so soon after, scarcely excited a remark in any man you met, so completely were all minds possessed by the one master and absorbing sympathy for the "Great Commoner."

I have been at some pains to cross-examine all my old and new political friends upon this, to me, extraordinary display of public feeling, and I think I can now understand it. Sir Robert Peel, once a stout Tory, afterwards vigorously advocated a repeal of the corn laws. Sir Robert Peel, quitting the ancient ways of the Tories, always admitted that Governments in the main must conform to the plainly expressed will of the people. After long opposition to the Roman Catholic claims, he finally took up and carried that question triumphantly. He was the author of some of the most philosophical of our Law Reforms. But his crowning glory was no doubt his conduct in respect of Free Trade. In this he showed himself a great man. In spite of his early Tory education—in spite of the remonstrances and opposition of the party with which he had been so many years acting—in spite of the number of friends he alienated, and of the enemies he made, he saw that the nation had said that the corn laws should be repealed, and he then offered himself for the work. "The hour and the man" had come. So frequent had these miraculous conversions of Sir Robert's been, that at last they seemed to be the effect of principle. He was regarded by favourable critics as a man who had always possessed certain convictions of a liberal kind, but who was cautiously opposed to change except as it was demanded by the outspoken intelligence and will of the nation. Thus, whilst the most conservative deferred to him as a prudent man, the most radical hoped everything from him as a liberal man. And thus it is also very apparent that the extreme liberal section of the country do now more sincerely regret his loss than do many of his former political allies, now the mountebank and insane agitators for the resumption of protection.

On every side, among all classes, subscriptions are going on for a National Monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. "Pennies" are received at the office of the radical paper, the *Weekly Dispatch*. Pennies are collected in tens of thousands by Whigs and by Tories, by Radicals, and by Chartists. The City Police insist upon subscribing more pay than their head superintendent, Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, thinks prudent. The public are, I verily believe, the more delighted (than they otherwise would be) by the discovery which was made after Sir Robert's death, that his last expressed wishes were for a private funeral, and that his widow should "stick to her order." Sir Robert Peel was right. The blaze of reputation about his name could no more receive addition from a coronet than the sun could increase its brightness from the light of a candle.

Every thinking man will reflect much upon this event, and its accompanying circumstances. Those public men who are not content with the reward of an approving conscience, "that sunshine of the soul," will see that the people, "in their dumb way," as Carlyle says, are not without gratitude. Inveterate opponents of change will see that change is "destiny unshunable like death," when the millions bless Sir Robert's name as identical with judicious change. As Lord Bacon wrote centuries ago, "Time is the greatest innovator," a truth which the Church, the Army, and *the Law* are now learning every day, as you will see from the proceedings in and out of Parliament.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Friday.

Before their Honors the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Therry.

THE QUEEN v. TOOLE.

This was a special case reserved from the Quarter Sessions, where by a late Act of Council, attorneys are at liberty to practice as advocates. Upon the case being called on to-day,

Mr. Ryan Brenan applied to be heard in support of the case, he not being a barrister of this Court. He founded his claim upon the fact, that by Act of Council he had all the privileges of an advocate at Quarter Sessions; and as this special case came from that Court by way of appeal, as it were, this Court (the Supreme Court) must be considered a Court of Quarter Sessions, and therefore he ought to be heard by virtue of the Act of Council.

The Court at once decided that Mr. Brenan could not be heard—first, because he was not a barrister of this Court; and, secondly, because although this Court entertained the special case by way of appeal, it was not a Court of Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Brenan then prayed for an adjournment of the case, hoping that he might at a future time be in funds to fee counsel.

Mr. Callaghan, who was to have supported the conviction, did not exactly oppose the postponement.

The Court then adjourned the hearing of the case until Friday, the 27th instant.

The Court was then adjourned, the counsel engaged in the cases on the paper being engaged at the Central Criminal Court.

The Equity Court will sit to-day.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.

PERJURY.

Samuel Terry Hughes was indicted for having, on the 14th of October last, wilfully and corruptly sworn to a certain false affidavit.

The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. Foster and Broadhurst; Attorney, Mr. Rowley. The defence was conducted by Messrs. Darvall and Fisher; attorney, Mr Shuttleworth.

The information was long and special. It set forth the existence of an action at law in which one M'Evoy was the plaintiff and Hughes was the defendant, and went on to state that at a certain stage of this action three questions became material—first, whether Hughes had or had not signed a cheque for £7568 4s. 6d., on the 15th of May last, in favour of M'Evoy; secondly, whether he had admitted to one Rowand Ronald the signing of any such cheque; and thirdly, whether he was taken by surprise on hearing Ronald give evidence as to such an admission. The information then set out an affidavit made by the defendant Hughes, and to assign perjury upon certain statements in such affidavit, in connexion with each of the three questions before mentioned. In the affidavit alluded to, the defendant swore that he had not signed any such cheque on the day alluded to, that he had not admitted any such act to Ronald, and that he was taken by surprise on hearing Ronald say at the trial that he had made this admission; each of these statements was alleged to be false.

This affidavit, it appeared, had been sworn before Mr. A. Elyard, Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court, and had been tendered by defendant's counsel upon the argument for a new trial on the cause—M'Evoy v. Hughes—in which a verdict had passed for plaintiff on the material issues, awarding the full amount of plaintiff's claim. This affidavit, however, had been made upwards of four days after the trial, and according to the rules and decision of the Court could not be made use of. It was therefore at once rejected.

These facts having been shown by the officers of the Court, the affidavit was tendered in evidence. Its reception was, however, objected to by defendant's counsel, upon the ground that as it had been from the first a nullity, and its allegation, therefore, immaterial to any pending issue, it could not be made the basis of a charge of perjury.

On behalf of the prosecution it was contended that the offence of perjury was completed at the time the affidavit was sworn and subscribed; inasmuch as it was so sworn and subscribed in order that the allegations which it contained might serve the deponent's interest, when the motion for a new trial came on for argument and decision. In support of this argument the cases of Rex v. Haily, reported in Ryan and Moody, page 94, Regina v. Christian, 1 Carrington and Mar, 393, and Rex v. White, Ryan and Malkin, 27, were relied on. The effect of these cases was to show that although from certain technical defects affidavits could not be used for the purpose in reference to which they had been made, they might still be made use of to assign perjury upon.

On the other side it was contended, that this affidavit was made at a time and in a manner when it could have had no effect; and when there was really no open proceeding in connexion with which it could have been used. The time had passed in which any affidavits could be made for the purpose of the new trial motion, and it must therefore be considered wholly as a voluntary and immaterial statement upon which perjury could not be assigned. The case of Rex v. Koops, 6, Adol. and Ellis, 198, was quoted in support of this argument. That case had reference to an affidavit made in support of a proceeding wherein it was not the practice of the Court to require statements of this nature to be made on oath, and it had been held that perjury could not be assigned upon a statement of this nature. The present case, it was contended, was on an exact parallel with this. The affidavit was bad *ab initio*, and could never have been used while the affidavits mentioned in the case relied on by the other side had only been rendered void from technical defects. A second ground of objection was that even if the affidavit had been regular and admissible, the statements which it contained were not material to the question at issue in the argument of the new trial motion. The principal grounds of the motion were an alleged indirection, and an assertion that the verdict was against evidence. To neither of these points could any of the statements in the affidavit have reference. One of the grounds of motion, indeed, was that the defendant was taken by surprise by Ronald's evidence; but even as to this point, it was contended that the affidavit was immaterial, inasmuch as there was an important variance between the actual testimony of Ronald and the defendant's version of the statement by which he said he had been taken by surprise.

In reply to this, it was urged that the grounds of objection which rendered the affidavit inadmissible might have been waved, in which case it would have been used in support of the new trial motion. It thus used, its allegations, it was contended, would have been very material. The whole gist of the case was the truth of the evidence as to defendant having attached his signature to the cheque on the day of its date, and he not only denied this, but swore that the evidence of his having admitted it had taken him by surprise. The affidavits having been made to improve his own position in this case, and to weaken that of his opponent, defendant could not now take any advantage of the circumstances which had prevented it being used for this purpose.

His Honor was inclined to believe that the objection was well founded. It appeared to him that the defendant had sworn to the affidavit at a time when the Court had ordered that no such affidavits should be made, and consequently in the same position as a person who had volunteered his testimony in open Court, after having been ordered by the Judge not to give evidence upon the point to which he spoke. He should, however, reserve this question for the consideration of the full Court; his mind not being so completely made up as to the validity of the objection as to warrant him in arresting the prosecution at that stage. It might, perhaps, be the opinion of the full Court, after argument, that the affidavit was good at the time it was made, although open to objection afterwards—that although *defeasable*, it was not void *ab initio*.

The case for the Crown rested principally upon the testimony of Mr. James M'Evoy, formerly of Pitt-street; although the evidence of this witness was partially confirmed in many respects. M'Evoy's statement was, that while he was in business as a tailor, in Pitt street, and while the defendant was a minor, the former had acquired a claim against the latter to the extent represented by the cheque, which formed the grounds of the civil action before alluded to. Hughes came of age on the 15th of May last, and there had been a previous appointment to meet at the office of Mr. Rowley, where the sum was to have been made up to £8000, and a mortgage for that amount taken upon the property to which Hughes by his coming of age would then have become entitled. This appointment, however, was not kept, and M'Evoy having ascertained that Hughes had, on that morning, made an assignment of his property to his mother, became alarmed for his debt. He therefore got his wife to draw up a cheque for the amount in question, and with this in his pocket he went to defendant's house. He there found a party assembled to celebrate Hughes' attainment of his majority. They went out together, and after some conversation as to Hughes having broken his appointment of that morning, M'Evoy pressed for some acknowledgment, and produced the cheque. When they were opposite the residence of a Mr. Pattrick, M'Evoy proposed to go in there and sign the cheque, to which Hughes replied that there was no ink there. He added, however, that he would sign it at his own house, and to this place they returned. Hughes, however, went up stairs, and having remained there for an hour, sent down word that he could not see M'Evoy that evening. The latter murmured at this, but had not concluded his remonstrances, when Hughes came down, and again went out with him. It was after leaving the house on this occasion that Hughes gave M'Evoy the cheque, with his signature attached. After getting the cheque, M'Evoy reproached Hughes with his assignment of his property to his mother, Hughes replied by a solemn asseveration on his knees that he had done no such thing. M'Evoy however declared that if the cheque was not paid next morning, he would sue upon it, and he kept his word. Some days after this, M'Evoy and the defendant met at the races, and the latter having assured the former that the cheque would still be paid, asked for a loan of £100. M'Evoy professed his readiness to make this advance if his attorney, Mr. Rowley, should advise him to do so. This gentleman declined to give any such advice, and the negociation ended. During the conversation, however, Hughes stated that the cheque which he had given to M'Evoy would be paid by his mother.

The evidence of M'Evoy was corroborated by that of his wife as to her having drawn up the cheque, and as to M'Evoy having shown it the same evening, with the signature attached, not only to herself but to three Roman Catholic clergymen who were dining at M'Evoy's house, when he came home in the evening. It was also corroborated by that of Mr. Ronald as to defendant's admission of his having given a cheque to M'Evoy for upwards of £7000 on the evening of the party; and by that of Mr. Rowley as to the conversation upon the Race course. Independent of the cheque alluded to there was an admission of the debt and a cheque for £7314 4s. 6d. signed during defendant's minority, but bearing date subsequent to the attainment of his majority. Other documents of a similar but less important nature were also placed in evidence.

On the other hand M'Evoy admitted that this debt had been contracted within about four years and would not deny but that during this period he might have charged the defendant with some 650 waistcoats at three guineas each, and a corresponding number of other vestments—he admitted likewise that he gave a wilfully false account to a third person of his claim against Hughes, stating that it only extended to about £1400. His excuse for this, however, was that Hughes had desired that the extent of the debt should be concealed from his friends. Again, there was an admission by M'Evoy that after defendant had dealt with him for about six months, the father of the defendant had requested that no more credit should be given to his son, promising to pay the amount then due, which was only a hundred or two. Subsequently, however, he said Hughes (the elder) utterly, and in a contemptuous manner, refused to perform this promise.

There were also some slight discrepancies between the evidence at the trial and that at the Police Office examination, as recorded in the depositions, as well as between the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. M'Evoy. In particular, there was some variation as to the manner in which an erasure in the figure at the lower corner of the cheque had been made. These discrepancies, however, were very trifling. Mr. Ronald, too, admitted some over-indulgence on the occasion of his visit to Hughes, which admission was relied upon by defendant's counsel as a proof that his account of what passed was rendered less accurate by the confusion of his intellect at the time, and could not therefore be relied upon. The admission was said by Mr. Ronald to have been made on the day after the party, and to have come voluntarily from Hughes. Mr. Ronald having a claim against Hughes was anxious about it. He was assured, however, that it would be paid. The assignment to his mother had, he then said, been made to defeat the unjust claims of M'Evoy and others, but it was intended to pay all the just debts. Hughes, it was admitted, by Mr. Rowley, was labouring under the influence of intoxication when the conversation took place on the Race Course, but he was not, according to the statement of the latter, so far gone as not to know very well what he was about. The estate of Hughes, it appeared, had been subsequently placed under sequestration, upon the application of Mr. Ronald.

Mr. Darvall opened his defence by a long and eloquent speech, in which he went into an elaborate analysis of the evidence for the Crown. It was, he contended, in the highest degree improbable that the defendant, at his very outset in life, with brilliant prospects before him, would expose himself to the pains and penalties with which the crime of perjury was visited, and expose himself to the lasting infamy which attached to those convicted of this offence, without the slightest chance of benefitting by his crime. And it could not have served him. No statement of this nature would be admissible to support his own case, and his liability to M'Evoy could not therefore be affected by it. At the most it could only have been used in support of the new trial motion, and even for this purpose the denial was not really material. The probabilities were, that being quite certain he had not given the cheque on the day stated by M'Evoy, he had been ready at once to swear to this fact, without pausing to consider whether the allegation was material or not. The true version of this case, according to his instructions, was this:—M'Evoy, in order to bolster up his usurious dealings with this inexperienced and extravagant young man, whose ruin he had planned, had multiplied cheque upon cheque security with each new advance. Among others he had probably got some cheque signed in blank, that is to say, with nothing on it but the signature of Hughes, the words pay James M'Evoy, and some small amount in figures at the lower corner. When he found, therefore, that his victim, in coming of age, had determined, by the advice of his friends, to take a step which would compel him to abandon the fruits of his extortion, and to rest content with a fragment of so much only as he was really and equitably entitled to,—when he found, in short, that a fortune was at stake, which he must either win or lose by a single movement, he had so altered this blank cheque as to make it represent the whole amount of his claim. He had therefore gone to the house of defendant armed for both results. Failing, as he really did, in his endeavour to get from Hughes such an acknowledgement as the young man had been too ready to give during his minority, when he was under the influence of M'Evoy, and removed from that of his friends; he was then ready with his altered cheque. The whole of the admissions which had been made by the defendant had reference, he contended, to the cheque for £7300 odd, which he had given to M'Evoy at a time when his folly prompted him to sign anything so that he might have a present accommodation.

Two persons who had been in the service of Mr. Pattrick, and who were in the verandah of his house when M'Evoy and Hughes approached it on the evening the cheque was said to have been signed, were called to contradict the former as to his having given the cheques to Hughes at that place, in order that he might go into the house and sign it. These persons, however, did not profess to have watched the parties during the whole time. Mr. Keck (defendant's father-in law), Mrs. Keck, and Miss Georgina Keck, were also called to contradict M'Evoy as to the details of what took place at Hughes' house on the evening that M'Evoy called, and to prove that Mr. Ronald had given a mistaken and erroneous account as to admissions of Hughes. All the witnesses concurred in contradicting M'Evoy upon many points as to his own sayings and doings, and the sayings and doings of Hughes on the night that the latter celebrated the attainment of his majority by a party. The contradictions, however, had reference almost wholly to what took place within the house, and to what had been said by M'Evoy to third parties in defendant's absence. One witness, however (Mr. Keck), stated that he observed the conduct of M'Evoy and the defendant, after they quitted the house on the last occasion, and gave a different version of it from that given by Mr. M'Evoy. The latter he said left in a great passion, threatening to sue Hughes at once, having, as was assumed, been unable to get from Hughes any formal acknowledgment of the amount claimed.

These witnesses also concurred in stating, that Mr. Ronald was mistaken as to the day on which he had called at Hughes' subsequent to to the party, and that while he remained there he was much the worse for liquor. They likewise expressed their belief, that during the whole time of Mr. Ronald's stay no matter of business was spoken of. From this an inference was sought to be drawn, that Ronald being in a state of mental confusion, could have had no clear recollection of what passed, but must have confounded with the occurrences of this day some conversation of a previous date with the defendant, having reference to the post dated cheque for £7300 odd, which had been given to M'Evoy while he (Hughes) was yet a minor.

At the suggestion of a Juryman, Mrs. M'Evoy wrote a copy of the cheque alluded to; and Mr. M'Evoy having said that a paper produced in evidence, and acknowledging the debt, had been written by himself for defendant's signature, was requested by the Counsel for the Crown to write a copy of this document, as well as to give a second specimen of his handwriting in the same form as one already obtained from him at the Police Office.

Mr. Foster, in replying on behalf of the Crown, reviewed the whole of the evidence, contending that the witnesses who had been called on behalf of the defendant had in no way disproved the story of M'Evoy, and the collateral testimony by which the story was confirmed. The discrepancies were so small and unimportant in their nature, that they only served to prove the general accuracy of the statements they were said to contradict; inasmuch as the very existence of these differences upon minor points, showed that there had been no collusion. The defence which had been set up had no foundation whatever in the evidence. On the contrary, it was wholly inconsistent with the set of facts which they had before them. The defendant had a very important object to achieve when he swore to this affidavit. A verdict had passed against him for nearly £8000. His object therefore, was, to get a new trial and to cast off this liability. A positive denial that he had ever signed the cheque could not fail to have its effect if it could have been used in support of the new trial motion. The probability was, that this young man having always told his friends that he had not signed the cheque had been urged by them to repeat this statement upon oath, and had not had sufficient firmness to admit that he had all along been giving them a false account of the matter. It was, the learned gentleman contended, impossible to believe that M'Evoy could be such a scoundrel as to incur all the expense of a prosecution, and to expose himself to all the odium such a step of this nature would cast upon him for the mere purpose of injuring one who, according to the story set up on the other side, had been already ruined by his machinations. If he had been guilty of forgery, his position would be still more precarious; and he would be even less likely to place himself in a position of so much peril as his prosecution of the defendant under such circumstances would cause him to occupy. But the appearance of the cheque itself, and the fact of its being all in the handwriting of Mrs. M'Evoy, disproved this supposition. If it had been a forged document, care would have been taken to make it complete, whereas its appearance was just such as might be expected when the exciting circumstances under which it had been drawn were borne in mind. With the justice or injustice of M'Evoy's claim they had nothing upon that occasion to do. However unjust and usurious this claim might be, it would not warrant the defendant in committing the crime of perjury for the purpose of getting rid of it.

His Honor read over the whole of his notes, contrasting the statements of M'Evoy with those of other witnesses by whom he had been either confirmed or contradicted. In drawing the attention of the Jury to the legal principle by which they were to be guided in considering their verdict, his Honor told them that although it had formerly been understood that two witnesses were necessary to warrant a conviction for the crime of perjury, that rule had long since been relaxed. The principle now maintained was that the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution should be something more than sufficient to counterbalance the oath of the accused person, and the legal presumption of his innocence. Connected with the direct issue of the present defendant's guilt or innocence, was a collateral issue as to M'Evoy's credibility. This they must enquire into and determine in order to see how far they might rely upon his statements with reference to the defendant; and if they arrived at the conclusion that M'Evoy's statements could be relied upon, they would then see how far they were confirmed, and whether the confirmation was such as to overbalance the oath of Hughes. The point which had been raised by the defendant's counsel, and another ground of objection which might be supposed to exist in the omission from the information of certain descriptive terms relative to the new trial motion, must, for the purposes of this present enquiry, be placed out of view, and the entire regularity of the proceeding must be assumed.

The Jury retired at about six o'clock; after the lapse of an hour, it was ascertained that they were not likely to agree, and they were accordingly locked up for the night.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Friday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Isaac Boorman, a single meeting was held, and one claim, amounting to £197 16s. was proved. Directions were given to the official assignee for the surrender of the lease of the farm, and for the sale of the assets in the estate.

In the estate of Samuel T. Hughes, an adjourned second meeting. Insolvent not being present, the meeting was further adjourned until ten o'clock on the 16th instant.

WELLS' MAP OF SYDNEY.

A few days ago we announced the publication of a Map of Sydney, by Mr. Wells;—a production which reflects the highest credit on the compiler, and the printing of which shows that the art of lithography has made considerable progress in the colony. Mr. Allan, the printer, has prduced a lithograph which would do no discredit to an English lithographic establishment; and this is no small praise, for many of the English pen and ink lithographs are now so ably drawn and so clearly printed as to require minute examination to distinguish them from line engravings. We may remark, however, that part of the praise which we justly bestow upon the printer, is equally due to the compiler. Mr. Wells has been his own draftsman; and instead of using transfer paper, and running the risk of rough, indistinct, rotten lines, he has sketched the whole map, (backwards, of course), on the stone, and accordingly, has secured clear impressions to the whole of his subscribers. With the printing of the map, therefore—a matter of some importance—we are confident no fault can be found.

Of the correctness of its details—as we do not profess to be surveyors—we are not so competent to speak. From our own observation, however, and from the opinions of others whom we have consulted, and who are very competent to judge, we believe that the details, numerous and elaborate as they are, may generally be relied on. They have almost invariably been taken from authentic sources, from proclamations and notices in the *Government Gazette*, and from plans and documents in the Surveyor-General's department, and the office of the City Surveyor.

The amount of information contained in the map and the accompanying key, is different in character and degree from that furnished by any previous map of Sydney. It embraces not only the older and more populous portion of the city, but includes many of the outskirts, such as Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, Chippendale, Kensington, Strawberry Hill, Marylebone, Tusculum, Orwell, the Broughton Estate, the Surry Hills, the Riley Estate, Pyrmont, the environs of Chippendale, Redfern, the Glebe, Bishopgate, Balmain, the Library Property, Glenmore, Paddington, the New Military Barracks, and the Water Tunnel Reserve, with the tunnel and shafts marked on it.

A novel and most valuable feature in this map is the division of the city into blocks. These blocks or sections surrounded by four streets or natural boundaries, are numbered from the original maps in the Surveyor-General's office. Each section comprises several original grants which are also shown and numbered from the same source.

Even the sub-divisions of the original grants are enumerated and the allotments numbered as they have been sold by auction or otherwise. The compiler in fact has undertaken to define, as far as possible, every allotment of ground in the city, in actual occupation at present.

The accompanying key, a pamphlet in letter-press, enumerates the section, the number of the grant, the name of the grantee, and the contents of the grant, in acres, roods, and perches.

The references on the map will be understood by consulting the key. At Darlinghurst, for instance, the allotments, as originally granted, are numbered on the plan alphabetically, and pages 28 and 29 of the key will furnish the necessary details.

The Surry Hills original subdivisions are numbered from 100 to 108 inclusively, and the particulars will be found on the 29th page of the key. No. 107, Mr. S. Foster's 17a. 1r. grant has been subdivided into the township of Foster Ville, within the city, and the streets and sections are detailed on the map.

The divisions of the Riley Estate among the family of the late Mr. Riley, are enumerated on the plan, and fully described in pages 30 and 31 of the key.

The property of the Corporation, and of the various religious denominations in the city, and all public and private buildings in the city and suburbs, will be found in this valuable and interesting publication.

We have considered it due to the indefatigable compiler, to go into these details. Such a map of Sydney has long been a desideratum. To use the words of a gentleman of the highest authority, whose name we are not authorised to publish;—"It is a very important work—likely to be of great use to the public, and will afford information much wanted, respecting this rapidly increasing city." It will find its way, we doubt not, into the hands of almost every proprietor of property in the city, and it will afford a valuable present to our friends in the mother country.

It is dedicated to Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, Surveyor-General, who has expressed himself as proud of the dedication, and satisfied with the general correctness of the details.

The size of the map is 5 feet by 4, and its price mounted on calico and printed on excellent paper, £2 2s. We trust the labour and skill of the compiler will be appreciated, and rewarded by a long list of subscribers.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

(*From late Australasian Papers.*)

The Launceston Demonstration Committee have arranged that the rejoicings shall be on the same day that the Hobart Town festivities take place; that the public be invited to assemble; that an address be given, and afterwards a procession be formed; that there shall be a bonfire on the Windmill Hill, and that the Police Magistrate be requested to allow permission for the discharge of fire-arms and cannon in the town; that a salute be fired, if practicable, and that the ship-masters be requested to join the committee in carrying out their views. That a general illumination be recommended and that the various bands be engaged to accompany the procession, and also to perambulate the town in the evening.—An abstract of the colonial revenue of Van Diemen's Land for the quarters ended 30th September, 1849 and 1850, respectively shows that the gross revenue for the quarter of 1850 has an increase upon 1849 of £607 4s. 8d., being £37,965 12s. 4d. against £37,358 7s. 8d. of the former year. The decrease from every source amounts to £1743 19s. 1d., against an increase of £2351 3s. 9d.—The crops in Western Australia were said to be in a very promising state.—The Government of Swan River have stationed a military party on Dirk Hartog's Island; a duty (which it is supposed will be £1 per ton), will be charged on all guano removed after April 1st.—A paper to be called *The Victoria Banner* is about to be started at Melbourne under the editorship of Mr. William Kerr.—The proprietors of the Geraldine Lead Mine, (Western Australia), had after many delays, actually commenced working their mine.—Mr. J. T. Clarke has lodged with the Government money for the purchase of a second special survey of 20,000 acres.—The subordinate officers at Port Phillip dined together to commemorate the passing of the Australian Bill.—The Comptroller-General of convicts in Van Diemen's Land has notified that all male convicts who may subject themselves to punishment from and after the 1st December will, on expiration of such punishment, be allowed to hire only for the whole of the period they may then have to serve before becoming eligible for a ticket-of-leave.—Messrs. W. Kerr, Riley, and Young were elected members of the Melbourne Council for the newly erected Fitz Roy ward.—The stewards of the Port Phillip Separation Ball were £100 out of pocket.—A sample of perhaps the very finest German wool ever exhibited in this colony is now (says the *Melbourne Herald*) to be seen at the counting-house of Messrs. J. B. Were and Co., a lot of which was sold in London in June, 1850, by Frederick Huth and Co., at 8s. per lb.—The first stone of St. Paul's Church, Geelong, was laid by the Bishop of Melbourne on the 2nd instant.—The population of South Australia is estimated at 64,000.—A Mrs. Testar, (formerly Miss Turner, under which name she sung in London), has made her appearance at Melbourne as a concert singer, and is most favourably spoken of.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. J. G. Cohen.—At the Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, the Cargo of the Despatch.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Grey Calico, Potash, Blue, damaged by sea water.

Mr. Stewart.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Phaeton, &c.

Messrs. Pickering and Lucas.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and General Merchandise.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel.

Mr. H. A. Graves.—At Brambletye House, Elizabeth-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture.

Female Refuge Society.—The Annual Meeting of this Society took place last evening, in the School-room in Castlereagh-street, his Honor the Chief Justice in the chair. We regret to say that the meeting was but thinly attended; but the speeches in support of the resolutions were interesting. A report of the proceedings will appear in Monday's *Herald*.

The Railway Company.—It will be seen by an advertisement that Mr. Shields has resigned his office of Engineer to the Sydney Railway Company. We understand that the resignation is caused by the Directors of the Company having determined to reduce the salary of the Engineer from £400 to £300, which Mr. Shields declined to assent to, and resigned his situation.

Police Office.—Mr. O'Neill Brenan (for the Mayor) and Alderman Egan were the sitting magistrates yesterday. Neither of the roster magistrates was in attendance, in consequence of which many cases had to stand over. The roster for to-day contains the names of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Dawes, and Alderman Egan.

Erratum.—In Captain Molison's letter, published yesterday, in the paragraph commencing "I should mention that the proposal was made by the *Commanding* Officer," read "*Commissarial* Officer."

Ship Mails.—The following notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*: "Much inconvenience and expense being occasioned by parties applying at all hours to have letters forwarded by vessels about to leave the Harbour, notice is hereby given, that in future mails will be made up at noon and at 6 P.M. only, for all vessels expected to sail during the day, unless the hour of closing the mail should otherwise be specially notified.—James Raymond, Postmaster-General.

Tenterfield.—The court of Petty Sessions at Tenterfield, district New England, has appointed Mr. Henry Smith, (Chief Constable, to be Bailiff of that said Court.

Appointment.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Henry Mort, Esq., of Franklin Vale Station, District of Moreton Bay, to be a Magistrate of the territory and its dependencies.

Weeding a Californian.—On Thursday evening, while a man named Campbell, recently from the land of gold, was telling of the moving accidents by flood and field which had befallen him, about two ounces of gold, contained in a phial, which for more abundant security was enclosed in a leathern bag, was stolen from his pocket.

CRICKET.—The grand match of the Royal Victoria Club against the officers and men of the garrison and H.M.S. Havannah, came off with very great *eclat* on Thursday last. The play on both sides was most excellent. The United Service eleven made in their first innings a score of 104; and the Victoria eleven, scored 91. This state of affairs, however, was altered in the second innings, and the Victorias eventually won the match with three wickets to go down. Between the first and second innings luncheon was served up, at which about sixty persons sat down, inclusive of his Excellency the Governor, with his staff, and a number of other distinguished guests. The Hon. Mrs. Stewart appeared on the ground in the course of the afternoon.

THE ROBBERY AT NOTT'S STORE.—The prisoners charged with this offence were yesterday discharged from custody from the insufficiency of the evidence to sustain it.

COMMITTAL.—Mary Ann Wright was yesterday committed to take her trial for stealing a shirt and a shawl from the premises of a person named Smith, who had charitably afforded her a shelter in his house. She was seen to leave the house with the articles in her possession, when a messenger was sent after her, who overtook her while in the act of offering them to a pawnbroker.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE trade having imported large quantities of goods from Britain, have had some difficulty in disposing of them, and have consequently done little as purchasers in the market. The merchants, in the meantime, have had to sell at very low rates or hold their goods for a market.—Fruit moves off in considerable quantities, but the price is exceedingly low for the season; 37s. for Raisins and Currants.—Brandy and Geneva equally low, and held in large quantities.—Ale and Porter, in wood, are offered at very low rates, and arrivals looked for of the latter article from Melbourne: Bottled is saleable at 8s. 3d. for good brands in small parcels.—Rum is enquired for, and holders are firm; for good samples of B.P. 2s. to 2s. 9d. for 10 per cent., though sales have been made at 8s., and 30 per cent. 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.—Our market looks very favourable for Salt, every lot being taken to arrive at high figures, 4*l.* per ton for large parcels has been realised.—Coffee: This article is still scarce, we look for an arrival almost immediately of about fifteen tons, which is being transhipped from a southern port.—Sales of Sugar have not been so heavy as might have been expected, arising principally from a desire on the part of the trade to hold only light stocks at the close of the year; the quantity of sugar in first hands continues very light.—Teas move off readily at from 45s. to 49s. per chest for skins.—Flour and Wheat maintain high quotations.

R. HARNETT, Broker.

Sydney, December 14.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

OUR wool season may now be considered as fairly set in, as large quantities are daily arriving both by inland carriage and coastwise: prices are fully maintained, and the transactions of the week, both by public sale and private contract have been extensive, the disposition to purchase at current rates being confirmed by the healthful aspect of commercial affairs in Great Britain, as reported in the recent advices direct, and via California to the 31st August.

For tallow extreme rates continue to be given, consequent upon the insufficient supply for the town consumption, as noticed in our last.

Hides and skins have commanded full price.

We subjoin the result of our auction sale, and quotations of prices current:—

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

	s. d.		s. d.
Choice clips	1 3	to	0 0
Fair to good	1 0½		1 2½
Low to middling	0 10		1 0
Locks, skins, pieces, &c.	0 5		0 9
Grease	0 5½		0 7

TALLOW.

Beef	£26 10 0	to	£ 0 0 0
Mutton	27 10 0		28 0 0

	s. d.		s. d.
Hides, each	4 0	to	6 0
Sheepskins, per lb.	0 3½		0 5

MORT AND BROWN, Auctioneers.

Sydney, December 13.

MORT AND BROWN'S AUCTION SALE, DECEMBER 12.—M, 5 bales at 12½d., 5 at 12d., 10 at 13d.; EH in diamond, 16 at 13½d.; C&C, 21 at 14½d.; MYG, 10 at 13½d.; JJ, 27 at 14d.; S, 2 at 13¼d.; S in diamond, 7 at 12½d.; P in diamond, 5 at 12d.; T in diamond, 5 at 11½d.; C in triangle, 18 at 14d.; HJB, 20 at 14½d.; FBA, 14 at 14d.; T&C, 20 at 5½d.; CH, 10 at 6½d.; Z, 4 at 6½d., 2 at 8½d.; ECL, 4 at 10½d., 2 at 10d., 1 at 9½d.; ML, 4 at 11d.; T&C, 1 at 3½d.; MYG, 1 at 11¼d.; RC, 1 at 11½d.; JS, 5 at 12¾d.; D&H, 8 at 6½d.; M, 8 at 12¾d.; C in diamond L under, 3 at 14¼d.; RCT, 6 at 9½d.; RW, 11 at 15d.; HG, 8 at 14½d.; JJ, 1 at 7¾d.; C in diamond, 1 at 11½d.; EH in diamond, 1 at 4d.; JS, 1 at 12¾d.; RC, 1 at 9½d. Sheepskins—851 at 5d., 537 at 4¾d.; 370 at 4½d., 50 at 4½d., 330 at 4½d., 758 at 4¾d.; 8 bundles at 4½d., 4 at 4½d., 3 at 4d., 1 at 5d. Beef Tallow—3 casks at 28*l.* 10s., 1 at 26*l.* 10s., 7 at 29*l.* Cocoa Nut Oil—2 casks at 23*l.* 5s. Hides—38 at 3s. 6d., 40 at 6s., 227 at 6s., 48 at 5s. 9d.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—FRIDAY.

WHEAT, FLOUR, &c.—The report from Mr. Brisllat's mill is as follows:—The new crop comes in slowly, it being too early in the season to expect any great supply. For the few small lots that have been received 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. was given. The Government submitted to public sale some of the wheat stored in the siloes, but the limit being high in proportion to the quality, it was mostly withdrawn; a portion (1000 bushels) was sold at 5s. The period is not yet arrived for the actual necessity of this description of wheat, but it operates as a check to extravagant prices. Flour continues firm at these mills at 15*l.* for fine and 13*l.* for seconds. Bran 1s. per bushel; the sale, however, is limited in quantity. At Messrs. Barker and Co.'s mills the price given for wheat during the week has been from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. for colonial; a lot of very superior from Port Fairy was purchased at 6s. As these high prices are entirely attributable to the small stock on hand, it would be well for the settlers to take advantage of this state of things by forwarding at once such wheat as may be ready for market, as the millers will not at the present high price lay in much of a stock. Flour has advanced at these mills to 15*l.* for fine and 14*l.* for seconds per ton. Bran 1s. to 1s. 2d. per bushel.

OTHER GRAIN.—Maize 3s. to 3s. 3d., oats 3s., and barley 3s. per bushel.

BISCUIT.—At Barker's mills: cabin 20s., ship 14s. per cwt. At Wilkie's: cabin 22s., pilot 18s., and ship 16s. per cwt.

POTATOES.—Old potatoes are selling at 60s. per ton; new garden potatoes 6s. per cwt.

BUTCHER MEAT.—The carcass butchers supply beef and mutton at from a 1d. to 1½d., according to quality.

CATTLE, &c., FOR SLAUGHTER.—The market is almost bare of cattle in good condition, but of sheep the supply is very fair. Of the former two lots, 10 in one and 80 in the other, were sold at 57s. 6d., 60 were sold at 60s., and 90 at 80s.; 700 sheep were sold at 5s. 6d., 500 at 6s., and a lot of 1200 at 6s. 3d.; lambs 5s. to 5s. 6d.; calves at all prices from 8s. to 30s.; large fat pigs are worth 2d. to 2½d., and porkers 3½d. per lb.

HORSES.—Well bred useful geldings are still scarce; heavy draught horses are also in demand, while the market is overrun with inferior stock. Mr. Stewart's sales during the week number 41 head, at prices varying from 20s. to 18*l.* each. At Armstrong's Repository the sales have been numerous, but were almost entirely of inferior stock, the result of which has no bearing whatever upon the state of the market for serviceable stock.

HAY MARKET.—Hay has ranged at from 2*l.* 8s. 6d. to 3*l.* 10s. for new; old sells at an average of 4*l.* Straw 2*l.* to 3*l.* Green fodder 6d. to 7d. per dozen by the load.

GEORGE-STREET MARKETS.—Fowls 2s. 9d. to 3s., ducks 3s., geese 5s. to 6s., turkeys 9s. to 10s. (cock birds 12s. to 14s.), wild ducks 2s. 10d., pigeons 10d. per couple. Roasting pigs 3s. each. Butter 5d. to 8d. for fresh, and 4d. to 5d. for salt; cheese 6d. to 6½d., bacon 5d. to 5½d., lard 2d. per lb. Eggs 10d. to 11d. per dozen. Cabbages 1s. 3d. to 3s., lettuces 6d., turnips 1s. 6d., parsley 4s., parsnips 1s. 3d., carrots 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d., pumpkins 3s. to 4s., per dozen or dozen bundles. Onions 5s. to 8s. per cwt. Oranges 4d. to 10d., Lisbon lemons, 3d., apples 5d. to 7d., plums 2d., bananas 1s. 3d. per dozen; apricots 5s. to 6s., and gooseberries 12s. to 15s. per bushel.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Perhaps you will not think me encroaching upon your valuable time in wishing to be informed this:—Can a person who has signed a requisition for one candidate fairly and honourably vote for another?

Yours, obediently,

A VOTER.

Sydney, December 12.

[There may be exceptions; as where a candidate changes his political opinions, or where important circumstances, not known at the time of signing the requisition, come to light; but as a general rule, every person signing a requisition is bound to vote for the person to whom it is addressed.]

THE MAYORALTY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I perceive by your report of Mr. Thurlow's speech, in the Barrack square, on Wednesday, that that candidate grounded his pretensions to the honour on the ground (among others) that "he had contended on behalf of the publicans, that the licensing sessions should be conducted with open doors, while *Mr. Hill voted against such a proposition.*" Considering the parties by whom, and the object for which, this meeting was called, as well as of the motley group composing the majority of the auditory, I was not astonished to see that this assertion was followed by "cheers;" but I was not more astonished than grieved that the speaker should manifest so glaring a disregard for the quality which every gentleman is supposed to hold as an indispensable ingredient of his character. By a reference to the *Sydney Morning Herald* of date the 14th December, 1849, it will be seen that a long debate took place on the subject of opening the doors, between the assembled justices at a special licensing meeting, which was brought to a close by the majority adopting a resolution proposed by Mr. Thurlow, "That now and henceforth these [Licensing] Sessions be held in open Court," which was *seconded by Mr. Hill!* The next occasion on which the question was mooted was at a special licensing meeting, held *in the sessions room* on the 10th January, 1849, reported in the *Herald* of the following day, when Mr. Thurlow moved "That the Session room be thrown open to the public during the business of the meeting." This motion, also, was *seconded by Mr. Hill*, and, as on the former occasion, supported by his vote.

These things being so, and recorded in the public journals at the time, Mr. Thurlow will not gain in public estimation, though he may, by some possibility, gain a vote or two by such rash assertions. He will prove himself the more worthy of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, if before the election he takes an opportunity of correcting what I am even yet, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed, wishful to believe was attributable to a defective memory. If he do not, I shall begin to think that after all there is some truth in the heathen adage that "whom the gods will destroy, they first make mad." Of one thing I am quite certain—that both Mr. Hill and Allen would scorn the coveted seat if only accessible by such unworthy means.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

NEMO.

Sydney, December 13.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1850.

IMPOUNDINGS.

TUMUT.—From the run of G. Shelly, Esq., Tumut. November 26: Red sided bullock, RC over ⌣ off rump. Yellow sided bullock, T circle off rump, S off ribs, SF off thigh. Yellow bullock, white rump and wither, WK over —— off rump. Red cow, brown muzzle, M or NC off rib. Brown sided cow, illegible brand like RL off rump; calf at side. Red bullock, SC reversed over 3 near ribs; damages 3d. per head. Also, from the run of Messrs. Broughton, Coocup: Red cow, white belly, —K off rump and thigh. Red bullock, TP off rump, SM off ribs, 4 off thigh. Yellow brindle sided cow, R No. 2 off rump. Red sided cow, M in circle near rump, 46 near ribs; calf at side. White steer, brown ears, W over 9 off thigh. Strawberry bullock, SI near rump. Yellow bullock, TR or B, 9 above, off ribs. If the above are not released on or before the 24th December they will be sold. J. KERSHAW. 14s.

BATHURST.—December 7: Red bullock, IM like MORE over off rump and ribs, off ear slit. Red and white poley bullock, MC over 3 off rump, piece out off ear. Black and white bullock, PG off rump and ribs, piece out off ear. Brown and white bullock, JC JC over ⌣ off rump and shoulder. Brown and white cow and calf, like TR off thigh. Red bullock, EM off rump, top off near ear. White heifer, yellow spots, W off rump, piece out both ears. Blue and white steer, no visible brand, piece out off ear. Bay mare, filly foal, no brand, C over J conjoined off shoulder, star, aged, 14½ hands high. Light bay mare, JH conjoined off shoulder, heart brand near shoulder, three white feet, star, 5 years old, 15 hands high. Bay yearling colt, no brand, off hind foot white, star; damages 6d. each. If not released, to be sold on the 1st January. R. YEO. 13s. 6d.

MERRIWA.—From Brindley Park Estate, December 3: Light grey horse, short tail, very stiff in the fore leg, gS near shoulder; damages 6d. Brindle heifer, white back, no brand visible. From Croppy Creek: Black mare, star in the forehead, pulled tail, Jg near shoulder, T off shoulder. Bay mare, star in forehead, JR blotch brand under like E, long tail, roan filly foal by her side, star in forehead, JR near shoulder. Grey filly, star in forehead, like R over JR near shoulder, long tail. Chesnut mare, short tail, AMI under saddle near side, blotch brand near shoulder, white saddle marks; damages 6d. each. From Gullingral Estate: Bay horse, small star in forehead, long tail, four white feet, JL with AW under near shoulder. If not released to be sold on the 28th December. J. TOBIN. 12s. 9d.

PARRAMATTA.—From Mr. Blaxland's Paddock, Newington. November 23: Dark bay horse, black points, short square tail, star in the forehead, saddle marks, three small white spots on the near side quarter, apparently had a fistula, scar each side the wither, scar on the off side knee, branded on the off shoulder apparently B, aged, 14 hands high; damages 1*l.* Bay brown horse, mealy nose, black points, short switch tail, star in the forehead, saddle marks, few white spots on the off fore leg, off fore leg callous, front tooth out, both knees broken, branded on the off shoulder apparently N, aged, 15 hands 1 inch high; damages 10s. Also, from Mr. J. Pye's, Baulkham Hills: Iron grey mare, long tail, white face, hind feet white, off fore foot white, branded on the off shoulder apparently TB, 6 years old, 15 hands 2½ inches high; damages 5d; a dark brown horse foal by her side, white in the face, no brand legible, inclined to be rather grey, about 4 months old; damages 3d. If not released, they will be sold on 6th January. J. WALKER. 14s. 3d.

NEW FREUGH.—From Rothbury. December 9: Strawberry cow, IK near rump, GL off rump. Red and white steer, H with JP under off rump, M near thigh. Red and white cow, H off rump, WS conjoined off side. Red and white cow, MCS with TM under off ribs, TM with MP under off rump, MC off shoulder. Brindle spotted bull, no brand. Brindle sided cow, MP off rump. Brindle and white yearling bull, no brand. Red and white heifer JJ near shoulder. Yellow and white cow. White heifer. Strawberry cow and white calf. White cow. Red and white steer, WP off rump. Red and white yearling bull, no brand. Red bullock, IF with IF off rump and thigh. Red and white steer, CK with S under near ribs, CM off rump. Strawberry poley heifer, PC near rump. Yellow and white bullock, O off rump, H with DB under off thigh. Dark yellow bullock, Wy near ribs, HH near rump. Red and white bullock, TL off shoulder, JD near ribs. Brindle bullock, JL off rump. Red and white steer, FM near rump, 4 near ribs. Yellow cow, like HE off ribs, E off rump. Brown and white bullock, IK off rump, indistinct brand off shoulder. Yellow poley cow and calf, WCW near rump. Red and white heifer, IH off thigh. Red poley bullock, JH conjoined off rump. Red and white spotted steer, IT over JT off rump. White steer, like WV conjoined off rump, 2 off thigh. Brindle and white steer, red neck, indistinct brand off rump. Yellow brindle steer, DH near rump. White bull calf, no brand. If not released, they will be sold on the 2nd January. W. B. HUTCHINSON. 19s.

BERRIMA.—December 9: From estate of H. Oxley, Esq., Windsor, Curby. Dark bay entire horse, black points, near hind foot white, long switch tail, 4 years old, near shoulder 1Z or 12; damages £5. If not released, he will be sold on 6th January. G. CHAPMAN. 9s.

LIVERPOOL.—November 22: Red bull stag, back, belly, and tail partly white, branded on the off rump apparently ID, on the off ribs 5. If not released on or before the 30th December, the same will be sold. S. PEARCE. 9s.

GUNDAGAI.—December 5: Bright bay mare, blaze down face, off fore and near hind foot white, long tail, BY near shoulder, fifteen hands high, aged. Bay colt, unbranded, yearling. Bright bay filly, unbranded, three years old. If not claimed on or before the 30th December they will be sold. I. L. BARROW. 9s. 3d.

MARULAN.—From Wingello. December 5: Bay horse, switch tail, black points, star in forehead, cut with hobbles, saddle marked, brand resembling AC or AG under saddle off side, aged, damages 3d. From Glenrock: Red bullock, AM rump, WB ribs off side, brand on near side not legible, damages 3d. From Major Lockyer's: Black cow, two hind feet white, star in forehead, HH near shoulder. Bay roan colt, same brands. Chesnut poney, 723 under saddle near side, C under saddle off side, damages 3d. each. If not released on or before December 30th, they will be sold. J. FULLJAMES. 11s. 3d.

YASS.—From the estate of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P.: December 13: Brindle cow, WS under 22 rump, CW ribs right side. Red poley cow, white face, top of near ear off, WW ribs, 9 under 9 shoulder right side. Red cow, white on back, tail, ear marked, WW rump, WW ribs, 9 shoulder right side. Yellow steer, top of near ear marked, WW ribs, 9 shoulder off side. Yellow cow, marked both ears, like TW rump, 9 shoulder right side. Magpie cow, right ear marked, WW right ribs; damages 3d. each, notice sent to supposed owner. Brown filly, unbranded, 18 months old. Chestnut or roan horse, broken in, white on face, saddle marked, short tail, NT neck, NT shoulder near side, B neck, B top of ribs off side, aged, 14½ hands high. Light bay filly, no brands visible, 18 months old. Bay mare, black points, long tail, unbroken, WC near shoulder, 4 years old, 14 hands high. Bay horse, black points, long tail, IF near shoulder, 3 years old, 14 hands high. Brown spotted working bullock, like LH rump off side, aged; damages 3d. each. If the above cattle are not claimed in 24 days, they will be sold. W. COOK. 15s.

Among the novelties produced at the Grand Agricultural meeting at Exeter, was one which excited the curiosity of all. It was the cooking of the monster joint, called by M. Soyer the "the baron and saddle-back of beef *à la* Magna Charta," weighing 535 pounds. For the first time in the annals of cookery, this was subjected to a new process of roasting by gas. In order to gratify the curiosity of the public, it was placed in the centre of the Castle Yard, resting on a dripping-pan with bricks around, surrounded with 216 jets of gas, and covered with sheet-iron. It took five hours to roast, and consumed 700 feet of gas, of the value of 4s. 5½d.; it weighed after being cooked 497 pounds; the dripping 23½ pounds, the osmazome 3½ pounds, thus losing by evaporation only 11½ pounds.—*Times.*

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society terminated at Thirsk, on Tuesday last, when the council dinner was celebrated. After the banquet, Mr. Outhwaite gave a sort of lecture upon the "Economical Management of Live Stock," and recorded some experience of his own relative to fat bacon, which may claim the merit of singularity, although perhaps the "economy" of the result may be not a little doubtful. The lecturer said:—About ten months since he backed a pig of his to gain a certain weight within a given time. He backed the pig for £10 to gain ten stone in a month. The animal then weighed about thirty-two stone. He would tell them how he treated the pig. First he gave it milk, oatmeal, some balls made of milk and a little wheat meal, and a little ale to drink to it—(laughter)—and also half a dozen apples a day, for he seemed to have a particular fancy for them. At the latter part of its feeding, so nice did it become that if the apples had a red side and a white one, the pig picked the red one. He had another pig weighed at the same time as the former, and being fearful that he should lose his wager he had this pig killed ten days before the time at which the pig he had backed was to be killed. The result of that experiment induced him to alter the system of feeding again, and instead of giving the animal ale and milk in separate troughs, he gave it rum and and milk mixed, something like a tumbler glass of rum three times a day for the last ten days. The consequence was the pig was drunk nearly the whole of the time—(laughter)—at least she was nearly always asleep. The weight she gained from Tuesday morning, at seven o'clock, to Friday morning was 5 st. 2 lbs. That proved that rum was the best thing she got. He still offered her ale, but she would not take it—nothing but new milk and rum would suit her. He did not think this system a profitable one, but he won his wager, the animal weighing 42 st. 12 lbs.

It is stated that it is the intention of the owners of the British and North American Royal Mail steam-ships forthwith to commence the building of screw steam-ships, of great size and power, to establish a line for the conveyance of goods and passengers to and from New York and Liverpool, independently of the splendid ships now employed under contract with the British Government for the conveyance of the mails.

STREET LUXURY.—We have had pine apples hawked about in wheelbarrows—we have seen goffres sold at the corners of the streets like hot potatoes—and last Sunday we witnessed in Hungerford Market the epicurean sight of ice being sold at a penny a-piece! We know that habits of luxuriousness led to the downfal of Rome, and when we reflect that ice, which generally fetched a shilling, and never brings in less than sixpence, is being sold for the price of a common bun, we cannot help trembling—it may be weakness, but we cannot help it—for the safety of the British empire.—*Punch.*

CLEVER LOCKSMITHS.—At a late scientific meeting great praise was given to the locks on the Downing-street despatch-boxes, and on the locks of Pentonville prison. To this it was replied, that Mr. Chubb was prepared to produce a workman, who, without having ever previously seen the locks on the Cabinet despatch-boxes, would open any number, on being allowed half an hour for each; and that the same might be done more easily with the Pentonville prison locks. What a workman!

GRADUAL LOSS OF SIGHT.—Nothing is more variable in the constitution of man than the age at which near objects first appear confused. The greater part of mankind require assistance by forty-five: yet most of this age are taken by surprise, and seldom at the outset suspect the evil. The first symptoms occurring by candle-light, which is much less efficient than the light of day; the dim-eyed man complains to the chandler, when he should go to the optician. But when repeated changes of lamps and candles, and numberless manœuvres with the wick produce no relief—when he finds that his family are in a glare while he himself is in a mist, he begins to remember that he is older than he was, and there is nothing which time favours less than eyes. He purchases spectacles, and is delighted with the acquisition. The haze is dissipated, and he seems to gaze upon a renovated world. Often, at no long interval, the objects recommence to lose their brightness: a light film is spreading itself afresh, and that he may brush it away he altenately rubs his glasses and his eyes. The operation is unsuccessful. The dusky hue which hangs upon the scene is not to be treated like a time-soiled picture, and, warned by past experience, he immediately traces the evil to its source. He calls again at the optician, and asks for spectacles of a higher power: the pleasure is renewed, and the disappointment follows. He is now alarmed at his vision advancing by such rapid stages to the realms of darkness, and as he is long past the confines of unassisted nature, he fears to be soon beyond the reach of art.

OUR DAY.—Shall the day consist of twice 12 hours, or of 24 hours? Mr. A. Novello has again urged on the attention of the Post Office and Railway authorities the importance of the latter plan, contending that the 13th hour after midnight is more clearly designated by 13 than by a second 1, that the 14th hour should be called 14, and not two o'clock, &c. If this resolution should succeed, we must expect to see the mob demanding back their noon, as on the succession of the New to the Old Style they demanded back again the day of which the change had robbed them.

A PLEASANT "ORDER OF THE DAY."—The Emperor of Russia has issued an official notice to the officers of the army of occupation in Moldavia and Wallachia, to ally themselves in marriage with native ladies who possess landed property whenever it be possible.

BIRTHS.

At Chippendale, on the 13th instant, the wife of Mr. Charles Wilkinson, of a son.

On 6th instant, at Charnwood, Queanbeyan, Mrs. Henry Hall, of a son.

DIED.

At San Francisco, on the 15th August, Mr. John Haywood, aged 45 years; lately of Sydney.

On the 13th instant, at Durham House, Balmain, John, the infant son of Mr. D. M. Sinclair, in his tenth month.

COLONIAL ROOMS,

454, CHARING-CROSS EAST, LONDON,

(*Four doors from Trafalgar Square.*)

THE COLONIAL ROOMS are intended to afford a place of rendezvous for parties who take an interest in any of the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. They will be a continuation of the Australasian Rooms established in 1839. The reviving importance of Colonial affairs demands a renewal of the accommodation afforded by that kind of Exchange-Room, and the prospect of still increasing activity in the furtherance of Emigration, in the promotion of Trade, and in the negociation of Political Improvements, has dictated the choice of the most central situation in the Metropolis,—the point of meeting for the great thoroughfares from the City, the West End, and the official quarter of Westminster.

At these Rooms information will be brought together from all parts of the Empire, by the intercourse of individuals, by Newspapers from each Colony, by Books, Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Maps, &c. Every pains will be taken to keep this copious information in a state available for the readiest and most convenient use.

It is hoped that persons having relatives or property in the Colonies, Colonists visiting this country, or Gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of our dependencies, will find in these Rooms a means of conferring on affairs, and of co-operating in measures for the advantage of the Colonies.

Persons whose views are directed to Emigration will find complete facility in obtaining that general knowledge so essentially necessary to guide their judgment in selecting the Colony most suitable to their own objects and resources, not only through the information derivable from the books, papers, &c., constantly at hand, but also through the meeting with those who have resided in the Colonies, and can give the results of personal observation and practical experience.

The Government Regulations on which land is disposed of in the Colonies will always be found at these Rooms, in their completest and most recent forms, together with the fullest information respecting the purchase or leasing of Colonial Lands in the possession of Public Companies or private individuals. Subscribers not resident in town will be furnished by letter with all the information on these points that they may specially require. Occasionally a circular will be issued to all the Subscribers, containing a digest of recent Colonial News, of Official or Commercial Intelligence, and of all such facts and particulars as bear upon the immediate interests of the Colonies.

The annual subscription to the Colonial Rooms is one pound. Those who wish to become Subscribers are requested to communicate with Messrs. CAPPER and GOLE, *Emigration and Shipping Agents*, No. 454, Charing Cross East, London. 8918

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—On Monday next, you will be called upon for the first time to exercise the new and important powers vested in you under the reformed Corporation Act, of choosing the Mayor of your city for the ensuing year.

It is because the duty you have to discharge is a responsible one that I feel a desire before going to the poll, again briefly and plainly to put before you the claims upon which I have ventured to solicit your suffrages, and upon which I confidently rely for your support.

My position in the coming contest is different to that of either of the gentlemen opposed to me, and it has imposed upon me a line of conduct different from that which they have thought proper to pursue. Their qualifications for the office of Mayor of the city, have been tried and ascertained, and if either of these gentlemen are re-elected it must be either because the citizens decide that he is pre-eminent in ability or usefulness to every other member of the City Council, or because, in the exalted station in which he has been heretofore placed, he has performed such signal services as demand special recognition at the hands of the electors.

To neither of these propositions am I prepared to assent, nor do I believe that they can be supported, even by the warmest friends of either candidate.

With regard to the latter proposition I challenge either candidate to name any one great or useful municipal act which he has performed for the citizens, in his capacity of Mayor. But I go further than this, for while I own it would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, for Mr. Hill or Mr. Allen to have influenced the Government to a fair and liberal consideration of the municipal claims of the city, I deny that they have taken the advantage of the facile access to the ear of power which they had so notoriously possessed, to urge, in the position to which they were advanced, those claims upon the Government, at all.

And I would here remark, that while a dignified courtesy should prevail between the Government of the colony and the Civic authorities, a too great anxiety for social familiarity between these bodies is liable to lead to an avoidance of all those topics which may jar discordantly or unseasonably upon the ear of the superior power. It is to this overweening anxiety respecting personal courtesies and social intercourse that I attribute the singular fact, that *not one* measure for extending the power of the Corporation, and for increasing the revenues by means of endowment, has originated with the chief officer of the Corporation; that the authority which ought to take the initiative in matters connected with the welfare and good government of the city has invariably kept aloof from all part in such matters.

With regard to the first proposition, I certainly could not without trespassing on that self respect which every right-minded man ought to preserve, admit either the mental or educational superiority of either of my opponents, or that they have been more zealous or more useful in the City Council than I have been. It is in fact, because I claim to have been more zealous, more efficient for your welfare in my capacity as Councillor and Alderman than either Mr. Allen or Mr. Hill that I now come before you.

As to what may have been the principles of municipal government by which the conduct of these gentlemen has been regulated, the citizens at large as well as myself are altogether in the dark. We know that Mr. Hill was identified with that political party who opposed the passing of the first Corporation Act, because it was defective from its want of endowment; and that Mr. Allen has been understood to be favourable to a liberal endowment of the City; but neither, in their capacity as Councillors, Aldermen, or Mayors, have they sought to advocate these opinions.

It is not my wish to speak in disparagement of my opponents, but on laying my claims before you I have a right to draw this comparative estimate of their abilities and their services.

I have now to turn to an explanation of my own views and my own principles upon this important subject, and I at least did not venture to take any prominent part in municipal matters, until I had in some degree matured those views and laid down those principles. I hold that municipal government is good, because it is a sound economical principle that local expenditure should be regulated by local means,—that local improvements should take place in accordance with local necessities, and that those necessities should be estimated by those most closely affected by them. I take it that municipal institutions are constitutional blessings, when their means are adequate for the object for which they are designed; but I believe such institutions, when the means at their disposal are inconsistent with the functions they have to perform, are the prolific source of abuse and corruption.

It was upon these principles that I acted, when, in one municipal body to which I had the honour to be elected, I resolutely set my face against attempting to put that body in active operation, because I saw that as an institution for local government it would be incompetent,—while, as a mere taxing engine, it would be intolerably burdensome to the community.—I allude to the Sydney District Council;—and I believe that I, with some of those with whom I am now acting, are the only elected members of any of those unpopular and impracticable institutions who successfully ied on the opposition of the people to those measures which the Government so pertinaciously strove to force upon them.

At my election to the City Council, although it had scarcely passed through its trial year, it had been found inefficient, and complaints were loud of extravagance and corruption. In the face of the most persevering opposition, and at the risk of incurring much personal odium, I and those who acted with me discussed in Council the necessity for every individual office of the Corporation and the adequacy of the pay attached to it. The reductions we were enabled to make were very insignificant, but still they were sufficient to show that our professions of economy were not idle talk—a more intimate acquaintance with the working of the act, however, soon showed me that extravagance was a vice inherent in the defect of the act of incorporation itself, that from the large duties imposed upon the Council, a very large expenditure was evidently contemplated, although a miserably paltry revenue was provided; and that while a staff of corporation officers would have been adequate to the annual expenditure of £50,000 the revenue raised averaged about £10,000.

It was from these considerations that, in September, 1848, I moved for a Special Committee to enquire into the financial state of the Corporation, which Committee brought up a long and elaborate report in April, 1849, in which the opinion deliberately expressed was, "that unless the powers of the Council were increased, and the whole of the local revenues of the city added to it, it was impracticable that the objects for which the city was incorporated could be carried out." It showed that the revenues enjoyed by the Corporation under the Act were not endowments, and though at the time the report was published this position was elaborately controverted by the *Sydney Morning Herald*; within the last few weeks it has been defended as elaborately by that very consistent print.

Throughout my career in the Council, I have advocated these principles unceasingly, in the Council and out of the Council; I have got up petitions and memorials to the Government and the Legislature, pressing the claims of the City on their attention, at a large sacrifice of time and personal labour.

With regard to the works of the City, I have always advocated a liberal supply of water, at the lowest possible charge; I have never been found in the ranks of the obstructionists, but have supported all works which tended to the welfare and comfort of the citizens, so long as they were consistent with the means of the Council. But I have opposed, and ever will oppose the attempt to perform works by means of taxation alone, which my own reason, and all the practical information which has been accumulated upon the subject, prove that unassisted taxation will never be able to accomplish.

In the performance of my municipal duties, I will yield to no man in the zeal and industry I have exercised during the seven years I have had the honour of serving you. I have not been absent from my seat in Council a dozen times, while I refer to the reports which have issued from the Council to prove that in Select Committees my labours have not been less arduous and unceasing.

It was these principles—this zeal—this industry, which insured for me the confidence of my fellow-councillors, and which would last year have placed me in the civic chair had I not voluntarily retired, in consequence of the claim of seniority preferred by Mr. Hill.—That gentleman then warmly and gratefully pledged to me his *vote* and *influence* at the next election. In answer to a letter I wrote to him a few weeks back, reminding him of his pledge, he verbally replied to me that what I had stated was correct, and that he would vote for me. How he can reconcile that pledge with his present conduct, I am at a loss to understand; but I must tell him in the face of the constituency to which we both appeal, that he has been guilty of a gross and deliberate breach of faith between himself and me; and his consciousness of this is evinced by the personal discourtesy of his abrupt and imperfect verbal reply to my written communication. I have now stated the claims which I have to your support, and it is for you to judge how far they ought to bind you to me.

I have not cringed or fawned to you in asking you to elect me; I would never have come forward had I not believed that I deserve the honour I seek at your hands, and that in conferring it on me the gain would be yours equally with mine. Although I now reiterate these claims, I have not withheld them to the last moment. I have urged them personally to the electors in every ward of the City, undismayed by the banded ruffians, who, on the part of one of the candidates, have chosen to follow me with their ribald abuse, and unshaken in the duty I owe to myself and you, by the slanders of a portion of the public press. If you elect me, fellow-citizens, the higher honour you will confer upon me will stimulate to higher exertions in your behalf; if you reject me, I shall regret, not the loss of personal distinction, but the loss of that pure and independent spirit which can alone make representative institutions valuable.

Amidst the general gratification with which all wise and good men regard the advancing liberality of the age, circumstances have but too frequently happened to inspire some doubts respecting the possibility of making Government more popular, and at the same time more dignified, more intelligent, and independent.

It has been remarked with deep regret, that popular constituencies have in too many instances allowed personal antipathy and malignant vituperation to mislead them from the consideration of that alone which should guide them in the discharge of public duty, namely, merit publicly manifested and services publicly performed.

Your conduct in the forthcoming contest will, I feel assured, be regulated by no such principles, and will therefore inspire no similar regret.

I am, fellow-citizens,

Your very faithful servant,

W. THURLOW.

Sydney, Dec. 13, 1850. 10936

THE MAYOR'S ELECTION.

FELLOW - CITIZENS, — At the public meeting held in the Barrack Square on Wednesday last, to consider and determine upon a fit and proper person as Chief Magistrate of the city for the ensuing year, and also at the various ward meetings, I find that many of the speakers indulged in statements at variance with the truth, for the purpose (as they imagine) of advancing the interests of the candidate they support. In proof of which I will advert, first, to Alderman Thurlow's speech in the Barrack-square.

The Alderman assures you, "That he voted for the Publicans' Licensing Session to be held with open doors, and that Mr. Hill, the present Mayor, voted against it." The Alderman must be aware that Mr. Hill was the seconder of both resolutions, that the session be held with open doors. The records of the Police Office will show this.

Again, the Alderman says: "When the Anti transportation Meeting took place on the ground adjoining the Circular Quay, he attended it, and heartily joined in its object, though he took no part in it." How he will reconcile this statement with his acts relative to the meeting held on the ground adjoining the Circular Quay, and at which meeting your late member, Robert Lowe, Esq., took so prominent a part, I am at a loss to imagine. I presume he will not attempt to deny the great exertions used by him in obtaining signatures to the following address presented by him, Mr. Flood (the Mayor), and several others, an address equally alike condemnatory of the speakers, and the proceedings of the meeting.

THE ADDRESS.

"To his Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, &c., &c., &c.

"We, the undersigned, being thoroughly satisfied that your Excellency has on all occasions since your arrival amongst us, used your utmost exertions to promote the prosperity of the colony, and to further the wishes of the colonists; and believing that your Excellency has uniformly acted in the most courteous manner to all those who have been admitted to your Excellency's presence on public occasions—beg leave most respectfully to express our sense of the injustice of the imputations which have been so unwarrantably cast upon your Excellency by certain speakers at the late public meeting, and adopted by the *Sydney Morning Herald* in several articles in that journal."

Mr. Flood, having read the address, assured his Excellency that there were nearly eighteen hundred signatures attached to it; and Alderman Thurlow took the credit of obtaining upwards of three hundred himself.

In another part of his speech he says, "Then again, with regard to the improvement of the city, he had always considered the claim of the labouring man," &c., &c. With respect to the Alderman and his supporters having any consideration for the labouring man, let their votes on Councillor Roberts' late motion before the City Council, seconded by Councillor Moore, decide. Councillor Roberts presented a petition from the labouring men in the employ of the Corporatian that their wages be raised from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per day, and the mechanics in the like proportion. Councillor Flood, Alderman Brown, and the supporters of Alderman Thurlow, voted against, and the Alderman himself withdrew from the Council on a division, thereby virtually voting with his supporters. The motion was lost.

The Alderman then attacks the present Mayor as follows:—"That he had been charitable: but had he spent anything over the £600 given to him by the citizens? He had also been liberal; he had given a Fancy Ball and a Picnic, but what good had that done the citizens? &c., &c., &c. *If* the Alderman really meant that Mr. Hill had not benefitted the city, why had he not put the Mayoralty of his prototype and supporter, Mr. Flood, in juxta-position with that of the present Mayor, and appealed to the meeting whether his friend Mr. Flood or his opponent Mr. Hill had benefitted the city most, during their respective Mayoralties? or, in fact, whether both or either of them had pocketed the £600 voted them by the citizens. Let Alderman Thurlow rest his claims to the Mayoralty upon his own merits, and not by the disparagement of his opponent, and he will gain more real friends:

I hate the man who builds his fame
On the ruin of another's name.

Of Mr. Patrick Hogan some notice must be taken. He had asserted at the different ward meetings that "Mr. Hill had received fifty convicts from the late transport ships." Mr. Ryan, Chief Clerk to the Superintendent of Convicts, denied his statement at the Bourke Ward meeting last week, and yet he had the audacity to appear before you and reiterate that statement at the meeting in the Barrack-square on Wednesday last.

Hogan is aware that Alderman Thurlow's great supporter, Mr. Flood, applied for and received a number of convicts from each of the two ships, the Havering and Hashemy, and no doubt plumed himself on the electioneering dodge passed on Mr. Hill.

The following queries will enable you to form a just estimate of the political honesty and consistency of Mr. Hill's opponents:—

Who presented an address to the Governor condemning the conduct of Robert Lowe, Esq., your late member, and the other speakers at the great meeting held near the Circular Quay, in June, 1849? ALDERMAN THURLOW and COUNCILLOR FLOOD.

Who toadied (to use Mr. Flood's own words) to the Governor in 1849? THURLOW and FLOOD.

Who abused and slandered the Governor in 1850? THURLOW and FLOOD.

Who can tell what point of the compass they will turn to in 1851? "THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH:" it's beyond the comprehension of any other man.

10957 AN OLD CITIZEN.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN, — No means, it seems, are spared by the friends of Mr. Alderman Thurlow to "*gammon*" the working men into voting for him. I was present at a meeting lately, when Mr. Patrick Hogan stated that Mr. George Allen had voted against the Catholic Orphan School Grant during the past session of the Legislative Council. So gross a mis-statement, it is evident, could only be intended to mislead the ignorant, and I therefore request you will allow me a place in your columns to call the attention of Irishmen to the fact that Mr. Allen not only voted for the appropriation of the Orphan School money, but that he was in the minority when the Catholics were cheated of their fair share of the Denominational School Fund by Mr. Martin's successful ruse of voting the Speaker to be in the House when he was only in the library.

I would suggest further to the poor men who have been gulled by Mr. Patrick Hogan, to ask of that gentleman how he accounts for Alderman Thurlow's retiring from the City Council room upon a late occasion when the division was about to take place respecting the proposed rise in the Corporation wages from 18s. to 20s. per week; and if Mr. Thurlow's ingenious seconder should happen to reply, that the Alderman left the Council room for the purpose of attending a committee, it would only be satisfactory to inquire still further, what committee it was which happened to be sitting at that time.

10990 A CITIZEN.

THE MAYORALTY.

MR. HILL'S ELECTION.

THE gentlemen who have kindly volunteered to form Committees in the different Wards of the city, to secure the above gentleman's election to the civic chair for the year 1851, are requested to be early at the various polling places on Monday next THE 16TH INSTANT, (WHO WITH THE REQUISITIONISTS AND OTHER FRIENDS OF MR. HILL) will record their votes in his favour as early as possible, and thus show BY THEIR UNITED EXERTIONS (at the close of the poll) the triumphant majority he will obtain over his opponents. 10974

GREAT REDUCTION.

THE undersigned having received per late arrivals, fifty cases of materials, and has advices to receive every three months an equal supply, begs most respectfully to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has reduced the price of his manufacture considerably, and will sell at such a low price as to defy any competition.

A. WORTMANN,

Colonial Match Manufactory, 30, Campbell-street, Sydney.

November 25.

P.S.—Exporters will be supplied with any quantity they may require on the shortest notice. 2506

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.—The undersigned is authorised to purchase or has in his hands for sale, shares of every description at market rates.

Money on mortgage to any amount.

W. BARTON,

10971 489, George-street.

TO SETTLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned has just received, ex late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of Goods, which he purposes selling at greatly reduced prices, to make room for further shipments daily expected. The following comprises a few of the leading articles, a detailed list being too lengthy for an advertisement.

Wilkinson's and Sorby's sheepshears
Woolpacks, weighing 10lb. each
Three-bushel bags, dray covers
Seaming twine, palms and needles
Boiling-down pots, 20 to 450 gallons
Ditto ditto, with spouts, 20 to 100 ditto
Iron pots and camp ovens
Iron ploughs, with extra mountings
Wood ditto
Bullock chains and bows
Axletrees and arms and boxes
Forster's best spades and shovels
Scale beams, with wood bottoms and chains complete
Iron weights, 56, 28, 14, 7, and 4 lb. down
Sack weighing machines
Counter ditto ditto, tin scoop scales, for flour, &c.
Crosscut, pit, and hand saws
Saw and smith's files, in great variety
Stockholm pitch, tar, and rosin
Linseed oil, boiled and raw
English turpentine
White lead, in ¼, ½, and 1 cwt. kegs
Red, green, black, yellow, and blue paints
Lump raddle
Corrosive sublimate, salammoniac
Europe and Manila rope
Nails—horse, hurdle, shingle, batten, and spike
Hinges, butt, hook and eye, and T
Screws of every size
Gimlets, suitable for every description of nails, &c.
Wood and iron blocks

Also,

Always on hand, the largest and best assortment of

Crown horseshoe iron
Bar, bolt, and bundle iron
Sheet iron and boiler plate
Hoop iron
Swedish and other nail rod
Carron boxes
Plough wings and mould boards, &c.

The advertiser wishes to remind parties who have not yet favoured him with any orders, that the strictest care and attention is paid in properly packing all goods for the country or elsewhere, and purchasers may always rely upon having *the same articles forwarded as are selected.*

T. WOOLLEY,

430 and 432, George-street.

Iron Yard, King-street. 10940

GROCERIES LANDING.

176 PACKAGES, ex Blackwall

AF in diamond x

Muscatels layers, boxes ½ ditto
Patras currants
Jordan almonds
Turkey figs
Shell almonds
Eleme raisins in boxes
Barcelona nuts
Coleman's starch
Ditto blue

BATTY AND CO.

Salad cream
Chocolate paste, ditto powder
Tapioca, arrowroot, sago
New patent mustard
Assorted fruits
Pint pickles
Quart ditto
Salad oil—quarts, pints, and halves
Red herrings
French capers
Sardines
French olives
Sauces in fancy vases
Mushroom catsup in ditto
Crown vinegar, pints and quarts
Castor oil, quarts, pints, and halves
Assorted syrups
Pictorial anchovy paste
Ditto bloater paste
New mixed India pickles
Calf's foot jelly

ALFRED FAIRFAX,

10985 394, George-street.

DOUBLE Demy Printing News, 24 x 36, 36lb. weight, on sale at the Stores of

R. M'DONALD,

10920 Harrington-street.

SALT.—Now landing, and on sale by the undersigned—

Rock salt
Liverpool salt.

10772 BEAMES AND KEELE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, viz., Tennant's and Byas's Ale, and other brands, in 6 dozen packages, ready for shipment

London brown stout, bottled porter, and pale East India ale, in splendid condition, at 7s. 6d. per dozen, one shilling per dozen allowed for all bottles returned
Good port and sherry, at 14s. per dozen, excellent ditto, at 16s. per dozen, Hunt's double diamond and Page's port, 18s. per dozen, in cases
London bottled port, 15s. per dozen, in cases, ginger wine, pale and dark, at 11s. per dozen
Good draught port and sherry, at 3s. per gallon, very superior ditto, 4s. 6d. per gallon, or 4s. by the quarter-cask
Cherry brandy, rum shrub, lemon syrup, peppermint, and clove cordials
Also, cordials and liqueurs, in cases assorted, at prices that will defy competition
Gin, rum, and brandy, of the best brands, at very low prices for cash.

If parties wishing to combine economy with judgment, will be kind enough to call and try the above articles, they will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase from the undersigned.

LUCAS AND BAILEY,

No. 2, Harrington-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Country produce taken in exchange for goods, or sold on commission at a low per centage. 10603

SUMMER WINES.

CLARET at from 10 to 40 shillings per dozen

Sauterne, Hock, Bucellas
Champagne, in quarts and pints
Colonial white wine } of 1845 and 1846
Ditto red wine }
Clouseau's Cognac brandy
Port, Sherry, Marsala, in bottles and quarter casks
Bottled ale and porter
Masdeu, in pipes, hogsheads and quarters.

D. N. JOUBERT,

8084 589, George-street

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.

2600 THACKER AND CO.

EX ELIZA, FROM LONDON.

FOR SALE, at Campbell and Co's.

50 Hogsheads Taylor's stout
200 Cases Bryant and Davis's bottled stout and ale
10 Quarter-casks and 50 cases brandy
16 Kegs horse-shoe and flooring brads

Campbell's Wharf, Sydney,

December 11. 10769

FOR SALE AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

EAST KENT HOPS, 1849 and 1848

Wine and beer corks
Fine navy canvas, assorted Nos.
Woolpacks, 9 to 10lbs.
Heavy woolbagging, 27 inches
Three-bushel hemp sacks
Seaming and roping twine
Seine twine
Shoe thread
Yellow closing thread
Tarpaulins, 18 by 21 feet, without seam
Oilman's stores, Coward's, small assorted invoices
Herrings in tins, and preserved salmon
Wrapping papers—imperial, 40 to 80 lbs.
Bag cap, 20 and 32 lbs.
Double demy and foolscap
Saddles
Printed cambrics and muslins
Lenos

10831 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

WANTED, immediately, an in-door servant, for a gentleman's family, respectable female servants, men cooks, farm labourers, a bricklayer boys, laundresses, shepherds, &c., &c.

☞ Married couples and various others, disengaged.

H. F. BRIMMER,

Servants' Registry Office, opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street. Open from nine till five. 10954

WANTED, a Coachman. Apply to Captain RILEY, Darlinghurst. 10942

WANTED, as Cook, for an Hotel at North Brisbane, Moreton Bay, an active young Man of good character, who understands his business. Apply at the office of W. TUCKER, 421, George-street. 10907

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mrs. WEBB, Darlinghurst, next to Mrs. KNOX's. Also, a Wet Nurse. Apply as above, or to Dr. G. BENNETT, 115, Elizabeth-street. 10925

WANTED, a Man Servant, competent to cook and wait at table. For address apply to Mr. GARRICK, Baker, York-street. 10934

WANTED, by a Gentleman lately arrived from England, a situation as clerk in a merchant's office or store. The most satisfactory references as to capacity and security to any amount can be given. Apply Q. Z., General Post Office. 10912

WET NURSE.

WANTED immediately, to proceed to the interior with a family, a respectable Woman as Wet Nurse. Apply to Mrs. SHEA, next the Australian Club, O'Connell-street. 10968

WANTED, an active cleanly Woman as good Plain Cook and Laundress. No one need apply who cannot give satisfactory references. Apply to Mrs. WILLIS, the corner house Bent and Macquarie streets.

WANTED, an industrious lad, to make himself useful in a gentleman's house; must be capable of grooming a horse. Apply this day, between the hours of 12 and 2, to J. J. FALCONER, Esq., Liverpool-street, Sydney. 10916

WANTED, a strong Boy to work in the stores, and make himself useful. Apply to G. PADDY, 205, Castlereagh-street. 10938

WANTED, a Man. One accustomed to salting would be preferred. Apply to ALEXANDER M'CROW AND CO., butchers, King and George streets. 10926

WANTED, by a respectable young person, a situation as companion, or to attend on a lady going to England. No objection to take charge of children. Apply, post-paid, A. B., Mr. RUDD, watchmaker, King-street. 10926

WANTED, a good Needlewoman, and to assist in the nursery. Apply at Government House, between the hours of nine and twelve. 10928

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. Wanted, a respectable and intelligent Youth, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply to W. J. Row, Printer, King-street, opposite the Supreme Court. December 13. 10919

TO CLOAK AND VISITE MAKERS.—Two first-rate hands wanted. Liberal wages will be given to those fully competent. None others need apply. Also, an apprentice to the above business. Applications for address to be made to Mr. JENNINGS, Cutler, George-street, opposite Jamison-street. 11002

NEWCASTLE COALS.

WANTED, 100 tons of Newcastle Coals, deliverable immediately, on board a vessel in the Cove. Apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,

10960 Queen-street.

WANTED TO RENT, in the neighbourhood of Sydney, a Cottage containing six or seven rooms, with Garden and good water. Apply to Captain GILBERT, at the Counting-house of J. B. METCALFE. December 14. 10943

HYDRO-CARBON GAS.

AT A MEETING held at the Town Hall, on the 9th of October last, after Mr. Wilson had read a letter from Dr. Miller, and laid several printed documents before the meeting, and mentioned that a paper called the *Journal of Gas Lighting* had attacked the principle of the hydro-carbon gas—

It was moved by Mr. Charles Cowper, and seconded by Mr. Councillor Ryan—

That a Committee be appointed consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.—

C. Nicholson, Esq., M.L.C.
A. M. àBeckett, Esq.
R. J. Want, Esq.
T. C. Briellat, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Thurlow
James Norton, Esq., Chairman.
Mr. A. Wilson, Secretary

To whom all documents, correspondence, publications, &c., were to be submitted; and that they be requested to report thereon to a future meeting.

A meeting was accordingly held at the Town Hall, on Monday, the 9th December instant, Mr. E. C. Weekes in the chair, when the Committee brought up the following Report, which was read by Mr. Norton, the Chairman of the Committee:—

REPORT.

The Committee appointed at a meeting held at the Town Hall, on the 9th of October last, to enquire into the applicability of Mr. White's hydro-carbon gas to the lighting of the City, which Mr. Adam Wilson had proposed in January last to the Lighting Committee of the City Council to adopt, beg to report—

That Mr. Wilson laid before your Committee his correspondence with Dr. Miller, one of the parties interested in the patent, (which has been taken out for all the colonies,) and Mr. White's prospectus and testimonials, and various published accounts relative to the hydro-carbon gas; also three numbers of the "Journal of Gas-Lighting," dated respectively the 10th October, 1849, the 10th of April, and 10th of July, 1850.

Your Committee have seen copies of resolutions passed by the Southport Improvement Commissioners, at their meeting held on the 9th of April last, in which the Chairman expresses his entire satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. White's contract had been concluded, and from the report of which they make the following extracts:—

"The Commissioners, one and all, signified their entire approval at the satisfactory termination of their agreement with Mr. White.

"Mr. Ball moved, and it was unanimously resolved, 'That the Commissioners desire to express their entire approval of Mr. White's Gas, and their perfect satisfaction at the honourable manner in which the contract had been concluded, notwithstanding many difficulties had been encountered, and some variations from the original agreement had been made.'"

The Gas Commissioners also wrote to Mr. White as follows:—

"Commissioners' Office,
"Southport, 16th April, 1850.

"The Gas Committee of Southport have much pleasure in testifying that Mr. Stephen White has most honourably fulfilled his contract with them for lighting of the town by his patent hydro-carbon gas, and after several months' trial, they are enabled to state, that in brilliancy, purity, and cheapness (even in this coal district) it is decidedly superior to the best coal gas, while the simplicity of its management is such, that in the depth of winter one man easily makes all the gas required for the town.

"The Gas Committee have unanimously resolved to present him with this testimonial of their entire approval, with their best wishes for his success.

(Signed) "Richard Lewis, "Chairman."

Your Committee beg to give an extract from a letter of Dr. Kinloch, of Parkhouse, near Aberdeen, addressed to the editor of the *North of Scotland Gazette*:—

"The advantages the hydro-carbon gas possesses over coal gas, are—1st, its cheapness, and the simplicity of its manufacture, as any labourer of ordinary capacity can attend to it; 2nd, no purifying apparatus is required, and its illuminating power is 20 per cent. superior to coal gas; 3rd, the small space required, as an apparatus quite sufficient to supply 100 cubic feet of gas per hour will not occupy more space than four feet square."

Your Committee beg to report, that from the component parts of the hydro-carbon gas, no unpleasant smell nor noxious vapours can be emitted; that from what they can glean from all the letters and publications which have been laid before them, that gas made upon this principle can be produced in the gasometer in one-third of the time of coal gas. That from the quickness of the production, there must be considerably less wear and tear of retorts, &c., and also, that much smaller gas-holders would be required, not only causing a great saving in the materials employed to construct them, but also in the expense of the excavations for the gasometers; that the gas passes at once from the retorts to the gasometers, thus saving a very great outlay in the costly apparatus required for the purification of coal gas, independent of the offensive operation of purifying the gas with lime, &c., and that there is nothing contained in the hydro carbon gas which can possibly injure the metal of which the conveyance pipes are made, nor can it do any sort of injury to furniture, books, plate, pictures, gilding, paint, &c.

That the material from which the hydro-carbon gas is produced, containing no sulphur, or other matter by which the gas is contaminated, there are no objections to its use, on account of the suffocating smell, in close rooms. Your Committee therefore conceive that it is admirably adapted for domestic consumption.

Your Committee beg further to report, that the hydro-carbon gas being produced from resin, oil, tallow, tar, or other bituminous product, may, with great advantage, be introduced into these colonies. Our plains are covered with sheep and cattle, which are being reduced into one of these ingredients, and our seas produce fish, from which the oil is procurable; but your Committee beg to suggest, that from resin alone it would be much cheaper to make the gas;—as to the cost of this article we find by a Liverpool weekly Commercial Report, of the 30th of May last, "that about 1000 to 1200 barrels American resin are reported at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per cwt. for common, up to 4s. 6d. per cwt. for better quality,"—that common resin is that from which Mr. White makes his gas; that resin from New Zealand would answer well; and that any conceivable quantity of either tar or resin can be had in manifold quarters, and very cheap. The asphaltum lake of Trinidad would nearly supply the world's wants, alone; the whole coasts of Mexico, Texas, South America, and Oregon supply bituminous products just suited for gas in unmeasured abundance; and in the Island of Cuba, within six miles of Havannah, one deposit alone is 144 feet thick, independent of which, on our own coast, to the northward, quantities of pine trees are growing, and from which deposites of resin are daily made,—in fact, wherever the fir trees grow, there grows the resin also.

Your Committee calculate that, in order to make a quantity of gas, equal to the present average consumption of Sydney—120,000 cubic feet per week;—and taking as the basis, Mr. White's calculation of only 2,800 feet from 1 cwt. of resin, that it would require 390 tons of resin per annum, or £1950 at £5 per ton, delivered in Sydney, to manufacture the quantity of gas required, but yielding valuable residual products; but by carrying the process further, by working up the residuum, and taking 3500 cubic feet from each cwt. of resin, as is done at the Broad Plains Soap Works, erected by Mr. White, at Bristol, the quantity of resin required would be reduced to about 312 tons, which would cause a saving of importation of 78 tons of resin, and an estimated outlay of about £400 for the resin and the freight thereof to Sydney. Your Committee beg to suggest that arrangements might be made to have the resin shipped direct from America, and thus save double freight and charges, as also the importer's profits in England. There would also be required for the process about 30 tons of scrap iron, which your committee think could be procured here equally cheap or cheaper than in England, say about 5s. 6d. per cwt., and the fuel for the furnaces may be estimated at about £250 per annum; the estimated quantity of fuel, however, is sufficient to make more than double the quantity of gas, by a suitable arrangement of the retorts, and may at least be reduced to one-half, say £140 per annum.

Your Committee beg to report that a great saving of expenditure will be effected, from the comparative smallness of the apparatus for generating the gas, and the reduced size of the gasometers, as also by the purifying apparatus required for coal gas being dispensed with; and Dr. Miller says that it only requires one-half the space for works that is required for coal gas, and that "the expense of erecting gas works on this system is not much more than one third that for coal!"

Your Committee beg, further, to report, "that one bed, as represented in the sketch, for which the furnace is 7 feet 6 inches wide inside, will easily make 200,000 cubic feet of gas per week, and that a double bed with *the same fire*, 400,000 feet a week. Every such bed, for 200,000 feet, with all the iron work and all the fire bricks and tiles" can "be delivered at Liverpool for £200, and with every requisite, &c., for a double bed for £300 to £320." The double bed would make on the average sufficient gas for the present consumption of Sydney.

Your Committee have to report, that the price of castings in England for retorts, &c., is from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt., and that the freight would cost about 20s. per ton.

Your Committee perceive that the patentees have erected Gas Works at Southport in Lancashire, having above five miles of mains laid down; as also they have fitted up works at Belfast, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, and at the print works of Messrs. Schwabe and Co. of Rhodes (using 22,000 feet a day), and that they are now contracting for mills, manufactories, towns, and the magnificent railway stations all around Manchester, some of which stations use nearly 40,000 feet a day in winter. They have contracted to light Rio de Janeiro, are in treaty for Copenhagen, and another foreign city of 40,000 inhabitants.

Your Committee have also to report, that the Lighting Committee of the Corporation of the city of Sydney passed a resolution, dated the 31st day of January last, recommending the assistance and co-operation of the Corporation, if this patent gas is, or can be introduced into Sydney.

Dr. Miller, in his correspondence, suggests, that "the best way to carry out the lighting of Sydney would be for some spirited company to to start, and engage to light the town, at say 8s. or 9s. per 1000 feet, or less if they please, and secure the privilege for a term of years, and have everything sent from England, paying the patentees 1s. per 1000 cubic feet for patent right. They could erect entire works, and lay pipes, and finish everything, and gain, after paying patent license and all expenses, at least 3s. per 1000 feet;" and he adds, "this would indeed be *enormous*, but there is no *possible mistake* about it; I could guarantee all this, but at such a distance would not like. Then we should give the Company the choice of purchasing up the patent right in one sum at perhaps five years' purchase on the computed return of consumption. There is no speculation in your hemisphere that would in any shape compare to it for *vast profits*; besides, the consumption of pure gas would be fivefold what you have now;" and he further suggests, that "a few public spirited parties should send an intelligent gentleman home at once to settle everything on the spot after witnessing it himself, and taking the evidence of parties using it. If such should be thought of, to be armed with full powers and pecuniary means to pay for the apparatus required, and the fire bricks, &c., leaving the *greater part* at least of license until it was in operation;" and states also, "that the hydro-carbon gas has no more hazard than any other, and causes no difference in the insurance, and that after it is made, there is is not 1-20th part of the condensation as of coal gas; the gasometer scarcely shows any change, after standing weeks in it, and the mains keep perfectly clear—no deposit like coal gas. This is very important."

Your Committee beg to draw the attention of the meeting to an extract from a recent English paper, copied into the *Sydney Morning Herald*: "Gas made from common resin and water, has succeded admirably at Stockport. The light is described as bright and clear, and the smell is rather agreeable aromatic." And the attention of your Committee has been drawn to scientific journals, where it is mentioned that "it is proposed by Dr. Gesner, of New York, to light that city with gas made with asphaltum from Trinidad, at a cost of 50 cents. per 1000 feet."

With respect to the observations which appear in the "Journal of Gas Lighting," your Committee observe that the remarks are confined to the *commercial* value of Mr. White's discoveries, and the writers have not attempted to dispute the *chemical* properties asserted by him.

So far as we can discover from the tenor of these articles, we find that the editor approves of the principle of using extra quantities of hydrogen gas, (of which coal gas is decidedly deficient,) if that principle can be applied in any way to the consumption of coal or coal tar, and admits, "the want of a sufficient quantity of hydrogen even in cannel coal to insure effective combustion of the large excess of carbon." The editor states that a Mr. Manby took out a patent to *hydrogenate* coal by passing *steam* into the retorts during the distillation of the coal; and he regrets that this system "found no patron to give it a trial" and adds, "there can be no question but that it offers a large field rich in future discoveries to the sagacious and intelligent explorer, and as yet but little trodden."

By Mr. White's apparatus he does not attempt to *hydrogenate* his resin by steam, but he decomposes water in a separate retort, and produces hydrogen gas, which passing into *another retort*, there unites with the gas from the resin, fat, tallow, or any other bituminous substance, which may be used in the generation of the carbon gas.

In treating on experiments made on the *Hydrogenization* of coal by water or steam, the "Journal" states, that it is obvious that the increase of bulk actually sustained by the gas is attended by a great diminution of specific gravity and illuminating power, and that, if the whole of the water had been decomposed, the illuminating power would have fallen to a much greater extent; *so that it is quite obvious that in proportion as the quantity of gas is increased by the decomposition of steam, its quality is proportionably diminished.*"

Your Committee quite agree with these remarks—"That in proportion as the quantity is increased by the decomposition of steam, that its quality is proportionably diminished." But they find in the last edition of Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, p. 546—"That when two measures of hyd. gas, are combined with two of gaseous carbon, they form one volume or measure"—thus producing the great specific gravity, which is one of the properties of the hydro-carbon gas. This combined gas, was at one time called olefiant gas, and contains in the same volume twice as large a quantity of carbon, as common carburetted hydrogen, and it burns with a *proportionably brighter flame.*

The highest specific gravity obtained by these experiments from cannel coal was, 0·414; and we find that a correspondent in the "Journal" of the 10th of July last, mentions Mr. White's "Hydro-carbon gas," produced at Southport, as possessing a specific gravity of upwards of 0·760.

In the April number of the "Journal," we have seen a letter addressed by Mr. White to the editor, in which he complains of the very severe strictures on his gas and apparatus; also that the editor had stated, that, in some experiments, (which will be found detailed in the number of the 10th of October) upon which the article was founded, the *cost of fuel alone*, for its production nearly equalled the whole of the cost of coal and fuel for the manufacture of coal gas—and Mr. White adds, "This is only one gross misrepresentation, among many, in your report, as the actual cost of material and fuel for 10,000 cubic feet of my gas is only 2s. 9½d., viz.:—

		£	s.	d.
24	Gallons of water			
6	Cwt. of resin, at 3s. per cwt. ..	0	18	0
1¼	Bushel of charcoal, at 4d. per bushel	0	0	5
28	lbs. of scrap iron, at 2s. 6d. per cwt.	0	0	7½
½	Ton of fuel for furnace, at 10s.*	0	2	6
			21	6½

* The fuel used by me and the quantity referred to, is sufficient to make 25,000 cubic feet, by a suitable arrangement of retorts.

Deduct from this the residual products, (resin oil, naptha, &c., from the quantity of resin, &c.)

	£	s.	d.			
24 Gallons of resin oil, at 5d.	0	10	0			
4 Ditto naptha, at 2s. 3d.	0	9	0			
30 lbs. oxide of iron	0	1	0			
	1	0	0			
Less expense of distillation	0	1	3			
				0	18	9

"which amount deducted from 21s. 6½d. gives 2s. 9¼d. as the cost of 10,000 feet, or rather less than 3½d. per 1000 cubic feet, *exclusive* of wear and tear, labour, repairs of works, interest on capital, &c."

Mr. White also states that its average specific gravity is 0·924, while the chlorine test shows 12½ per cent. of "Olefiant gas;" that it has an illuminating power 26·5 per cent. superior to the Manchester Cannel gas, 20·5 per cent. to the Salford Cannel coal gas, and 42·5 per cent. to the Chester coal gas; that in the cost of labour, &c., these items are below what is usually experienced in coal gas, which arises from the great rapidity of production accomplished, (which is three times the ordinary speed as compared to that of *carbonizing* coals); that considerable less wear and tear of retorts and their appendages necessarily follow—the heat used being much below that generally employed, and there being little carbonaceous deposits;—that he is enabled to carry on the process for twelve or fourteen hours without *once* relieving the retorts, "a fact accomplished which has been a serious stumbling-block to others."

In answering Mr. White's communication, the editor remarks, that Mr. White "has been attempting to prove too much," and says, "he would make us believe, that he gets more *out of his retorts than he puts in.* He states, that to produce 10,000 feet of gas of a specific gravity of ·924, he uses

24 Gallons of water	240 lbs
6 Cwt. of resin	672 ,,
Scrap iron	28 ,,
Total	940 lbs.

From which his products are, 10,000 Cubit feet of gas, specific gravity ·924	693 lbs.
24 Gallons of resin oil	216 ,,
4 Ditto ditto Naptha	34 ,,
Oxide of iron	30 ,,
Total	973 lbs.

showing an excess of 33lbs. of products over the materials used, in addition to the carbonaceous deposits in the retorts, which he acknowledges to be sufficient to choke them up in twelve or fourteen hours, and which one of our informants, who lately visited Southport Gas Works, estimated to be 60lbs. additional. How does Mr. White account for this excess of 93lbs. of products?" The editor goes on to state, in order to assist Mr. White in the solution of this question, that Mr. White used three *barrels* of resin, and that instead of using 672lbs. he must have used 912lbs. of resin, as the barrels weigh from 2¼ to 2½ cwt. each, the additional cost of which is 4d. ·5 per 1000 feet, thereby increasing the sum set down by Mr. White for materials and fuel from 21s. 6½d. to 25s. 3½d. per 10,000 cubic feet.

Your Committee do not accuse the editor of the "Journal" of *intentionally* trying to deceive his readers by omitting, in the enumeration of articles put into the retorts, 1¼ bushels of charcoal, which article would weigh, at the least, the 33lbs which he says were in excess, and which being added to the 940 lbs. both the weights would agree; but they cannot help remarking, that if the editor did *not* wish to deceive, that he has betrayed a culpable carelessness or a want of knowledge of the subject which he was discussing, which shake the confidence which might have been placed in his arguments.

Mr. White *does not acknowledge*, that his retorts were choked up in twelve or fourteen hours, but he states, he relieved them, every twelve or fourteen hours, no doubt to extract therefrom the residual products—as he only takes about 1700 cubic feet of gas from 112 lbs. of resin in place of 3500 to 4000 as produced at the works he has erected at Bristol; Mr. White, thinking it more advantageous to take the *lesser quantity of gas*, and almost repay, thereby, the cost of the materials used, by the residuum.

Over and above the excess of the 33 lbs. the Editor of the "Journal" states, that "there were 60lbs. of carbonaceous deposits in the retorts;" from anything that your Committee can perceive, there is nothing to show but that the deposits seen at Southport may have been the identical 33lbs. which the editor has never taken into account in discussing the subject when he called the excess 93lbs. Neither does Mr. White speak of using three barrels of resin, but he distinctly says he used 6 cwt of resin; and we find that although the editor of the "Journal" says that the products obtained from the residuum are of no comparative value, a correspondent, writing on another patent under which resin is used, says, "but as the lessee stated he can obtain 7d. per gallon for the essential oil, he must be unfortunate indeed with his furnaces, if the cost of the resin gas amounts to a prohibitive price." It will be remembered that Mr. White only calculates on obtaining 5d. per gallon for his oil.

The editor of the Journal readily admits, that "the apparatus used at Southport is superior to that in which the experiments made in London were carried on, and that its results approach nearer to those of Professor Daniel," whose apparatus he approves of, in the number of the 10th October, and adds, "so that Daniel's results stand in respect to White's in the proportion of 16.45 to 15.62.

The Editor of the *Journal* goes on to state, that he has no doubt "that he shall be the first to announce to the public, that the price of gas charged at Southport is eight shillings per 1000 feet," and that a correspondent "had favoured him with notes he took on a visit to Southport, in *February last*, which completely disprove Mr. White's assertion, that the items of labour and wear and tear are less on his system than with coal gas; indeed, a setting of retorts had been burned out in three months."

Your Committee beg to refer to the resolutions passed at Southport, on the 9th April, which they think completely refute this last charge, and confirm Mr. White's statements.

Your Committee beg also to observe, that Mr. White is patentee of another apparatus for the manufacture of a "*heating gas*," which, for smelting purposes, at the copper and other mines of this and the neighbouring colonies, may be of the greatest importance, especially where there is a difficulty of obtaining coal or other fuel. This gas does not require rosin, or oil, or tallow, and may be made for a few pence per 1000 cubic feet.

Your Committee have caused calculations to be made of the probable expense of the hydro-carbon gas; the items of expenditure, &c., are based upon evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons in July last, on a Bill introduced by a New Company for the further supply of London with coal gas; also a calculation of the cost of iron piping on board ship at Glasgow.

These calculations, so far as the expense is concerned, are so favourable, that your Committee cannot apprehend any ground of failure on that account.

After giving the subject the most careful consideration, your Committee have arrived at the conclusion, that the hydro-carbon gas can be very advantageously applied to the lighting of the city, and that it is also very capable of being applied to the lighting of small villages, or even detached buildings; and that in point of brilliancy, freedom from offensive smell, and cheapness, it is very much to be preferred to the gas hitherto supplied from coal.

That your Committee think it of very great importance to this inquiry, that the merits and properties of the hydro-carbon gas have been discussed in the *Journal of Gas Lighting*. From the tone of this journal, it is obvious that it is in the interest of the proprietors of coal fields, and may therefore be looked upon to have used all the arguments that could have been urged against the hydro-carbon gas, and your Committee think it has failed to establish any reasonable ground for opposition.

Dated at Sydney, the ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

J. NORTON, Chairman.

The Report was subsequently adopted, and the Meeting adjourned.

NEW SOUTH WALES VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL Half-yearly Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Café Parisien, on Wednesday, the 8th of January next. Members are particularly requested to send their samples of wine in, duly labelled and packed at as early a day as possible.

The following regulations of this Association are published for general information.

EDWIN HICKEY,
Honorary Secretary.

REGULATIONS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

1. That the parties present do hereby constitute themselves into a Society, under the name of the "NEW SOUTH WALES VINEYARD ASSOCIATION," for the purpose of promoting the Culture of the Vine, and by intercommunication of such information as may be deemed valuable to turn its proceeds to the best and most profitable account.

2. That the General Meetings of the Association shall be at least half-yearly, and shall be held at Sydney, on the first Wednesday in January and the first Wednesday in July, in every year, five members to constitute a quorum.

3. That at the First Half-yearly General Meeting in every year, there shall be elected by the majority of votes of the members present, a Standing Committee, consisting of three members, two of whom are to form a quorum, besides the Secretary, the Secretary to be convener.

4. That each candidate for admission shall be proposed by some Member at a General Meeting of the Association, and if his nomination be seconded, shall be elected a Member.

5. That each Member on admission shall pay, or cause to be paid to the Secretary, the sum of One Pound as his Annual Subscription, which shall be considered as due and payable on the 1st of July.

6. That previous to each Half-yearly Meeting, each Member who may be a Cultivator of the Vine, shall be expected to furnish for the use of the Association a sample of Wine, not less than two bottles, the produce of his Vineyard; and that there shall accompany the Wine a statement, specifying the locality, soil, aspect, mode of culture, and management of the Vineyard. The sort of grapes and age of the Vines producing it, together with any other particulars which he may deem sufficiently interesting to be communicated.

7. That at every General Meeting of the Association the hour of commencing business shall be one o'clock.

8. That Half-yearly Meetings only shall be competent to sanction any measure affecting the Rules of the Association, and that no such measure shall be sanctioned which shall not have been proposed for consideration at the Special or Half-Yearly Meeting preceding.

9. That it shall be competent for any five Members to call a Special Meeting of the Association, provided a written notice, specifying the object of such Meeting, with the names of the Requisitionists, be sent to all the other Members, at least fourteen days previous to the day appointed for the Meeting.

10. That any Member failing to pay his Annual Subscription shall cease to be a Member of the Association.

11. That at each Half-yearly Meeting the Treasurer shall produce a statement of the accounts. 10393

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

437, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY,
Opposite the Barrack Gate.

Trustees.
Gilbert Elliott, Esq.
W. H. Kerr, Esq.
T. S. Mort, Esq.

Directors.
Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., Chairman.
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. Ebsworth, Esq. | John Fairfax Esq.
W. H. Christie, Esq. | M. Metcalfe, Esq.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.

1st. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.

2nd. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.

3rd. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, and 21, to enable persons to provide for the education and establishment in life of their children.

INSURANCE BRANCH.

BY the payment of a small annual Subscription a person is enabled to provide for his family at his death as securely as if he left them houses or land. Life Assurance has become almost universal in Great Britain, and numerous families are constantly being saved from absolute ruin by the forethought and providence of their parents in insuring their lives.

ANNUITY BRANCH.

Deferred Annuities, or Annuities payable in old age, are purchased by small contributions, payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. They are eminently calculated for this colony, where all classes are enabled to save a little from their incomes, beyond providing themselves with a liberal provision for the present time. *Through the instrumentality of this Society, these Annuities, and the Subscriptions for them, are protected by Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11, from being levied upon by the Judgment of any Courts of Law in the Colony, and are therefore equivalent to Government Pensions,*—thus enabling the provident man to make the declining years of his life comfortable, by laying aside in his youth a small portion of his income.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Endowments, or sums payable to persons at the age of 14, 20, and 21, are purchased in the same way as Deferred Annuities. These are very desirable for parents, whose limited incomes prevent them securing sufficient to set their children out in life, or to educate them at the proposed University, or other superior schools.

Females, whether married or single, are eligible for any of the above branches.

The profits are to be divided among the members every five years.

Forms of proposal, and all information, may be obtained at the offices of the Society from 10 to 4 daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
5576 Secretary.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SABBATH SCHOOLS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A SUPPLY of Bibles and Testaments has just been received for gratuitous distribution among Sabbath Schools.

Applications for grants to be made by letter (post paid) addressed to the Secretary, Miller's Point, Sydney, on or before 18th December next, stating—

When the School was established?
Where it is situated?
Distinguished by any name? or connected with any Religious body?
What has been the average number of children attending during the last three months?
What number of Bibles and Testaments are required for immediate use?
How they are to be forwarded?

It is respectfully intimated to applicants and to the public generally, that while these Bibles and Testaments are given gratuitously, subscriptions and donations of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Allen, Esq.; or by

JAMES COMRIE, Secretary,
Miller's Point, Sydney.
November 27. 9765

THE ALPACA.

AT a General Meeting of gentlemen interested in the projected importation of the Alpaca into this colony, held yesterday, November 21, pursuant to advertisement,

It was resolved that a Committee of five gentlemen be appointed to obtain subscriptions towards the expense of importing 150 to 200 Alpacas, and that so soon as the sum of one thousand pounds is subscribed, the Committee be requested to report to a future General Meeting their views as to the best mode of carrying out this scheme in the most economical and effective manner.

The Committee to consist of—
JOHN LAMB, ESQ., M.L.C.
T. S. MORT, ESQ.
ROBERT TOOTH, ESQ.
G. R. GRIFFITHS, ESQ., J.P.
FRANCIS MITCHELL, ESQ.

As it is in every respect of the utmost importance that the Committee be at once enabled to complete the arrangements in contemplation for carrying out the above resolution, it is earnestly requested of those parties who purpose taking an interest in this adventure that they will without delay communicate to either of the abovenamed gentlemen, or to the Honorary Secretary, the amount they propose to invest.

List of subscriptions already notified:—

	£	s.	d.
John Lamb	50	0	0
Thomas S. Mort	50	0	0
Mort and Brown	50	0	0
James Chisholm	100	0	0
Griffiths, Fanning, and Co	50	0	0
Bogue and Co.	50	0	0
James Simmons, jun., ...	50	0	0
Clark Irving	50	0	0
Thomas Holt, jun, ...	50	0	0
W. H. Suttor	50	0	0
Michael Metcalfe	50	0	0
John Grahame	50	0	0
Robert Campbell, Tertius	50	0	0
Christopher Newton and Brother ..	20	0	0
John Stirling	30	0	0
J. S. Rodd	20	0	0
Robert and Edwin Tooth	25	0	0
R. M. Robey	20	0	0
Edwin Hickey	25	0	0
Kemp and Fairfax	25	0	0
Francis Mitchell	20	0	0
George Thorne and Co.	20	0	0
B. C. Rodd	5	0	0
Simon Wilkinson, Junr.	20	0	0
Rowand Ronald	10	0	0
John Hosking	20	0	0
G. Yeomans	10	0	0
A. L. M'Dougall	20	0	0
Samuel Smith	20	0	0
Edward Cox	50	0	0
W. P. Faithful	20	0	0
	£1090	0	0

JOHN GRAHAME,
Honorary Secretary,
8, Jamison-street.
Sydney, December 11. 9367

GEORGE ALLEN, ESQ., M.C.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Citizens, request you will become a Candidate for the office of Mayor during the year 1851, and we pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means to secure your return.

JAMES NORTON
JOHN CAMPBELL
HENRY PARKES
And others.

Sydney, 2nd December, 1850.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your requisition, inviting me to become a Candidate for the office of Mayor during the year 1851. Allow me in reply to state, that I duly appreciate the mark of respect thus shown to me, and that while I could not of my own accord offer myself for your suffrages, having already had the honour of filling the Civic Chair, yet I feel that I ought not to decline when requested by so numerous and respectable a portion of the constituency. I beg therefore to say, that should my fellow-citizens place me in the honourable position of Chief Magistrate of the City, I shall endeavour to perform the duties of the office with strict attention and impartiality.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE ALLEN.

To James Norton, John Campbell, and H. Parkes, Esquires, and the other gentlemen signing the requisition. 10105

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received a requisition numerously and respectably signed by the electors of Sydney, requesting me to come forward as a candidate for the office of Mayor, for the ensuing year, I beg to express my readiness to accept the office, if it should be your pleasure to elect me thereto.

I have greater confidence in presenting myself before you, as I have already received a similar requisition from a large number of the Council—and also the promise of the present Mayor to vote for me—showing that the body over whom, if elected, I shall have to preside, are disposed to look favourably upon my claims.

I have now been in the City Council seven years—five years of which I have had the honour of acting as Alderman; and from the active part I have taken on all questions which have occupied the attention of the Council, it is needless to state my views and principles on this occasion; but I may perhaps have other opportunities of doing so before the day of election arrives.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. THURLOW.
Bligh-street, Sydney, November 19. 9185

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL GEORGE HILL, ESQUIRE, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY

SIR,—We, the undersigned, Citizens of the City of Sydney, beg to request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination for the office of Mayor during the year 1851, and we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours to secure your Election.

Here follows the signature of Moses Joseph, Esq., and upwards of 1000 signatures of the Citizens.

Gentlemen,—I feel much gratified and highly honoured by the receipt of the requisition you have now presented to me, and in cheerfully responding to the call of so numerous a body of my fellow-citizens, I can only pledge myself, if elected, to discharge the duties of my office to the utmost of my ability.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. HILL.

To Moses Joseph, Esq., and the Citizens signing the requisition. 9145

No. 50-454.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 11th December, 1850.

ELECTION OF MAYOR FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY, FOR THE YEAR 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Legislative Council, 14 Vict., No. 41, the Election of Mayor for the city of Sydney, for the year 1851, will be holden before the Aldermen and Assessors of the various Wards, on Monday next, the 16th day of December, at the places hereunder mentioned, viz:—

GIPPS WARD—A Booth on Fort Phillip Hill.
BOURKE WARD—Court of Requests, Bent-street.
BRISBANE WARD—Police Office, George-street.
MACQUARIE WARD — Supreme Court, King-street.
COOK WARD—Criminal Court House, Darlinghurst.
PHILLIP WARD—Market House, Campbell-street.

The polling will commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and finally close at 4 o'clock in afternoon of the same day.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.
10766 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

JNO. GIBLETT, Tanner, Currier, and Harness-maker, 361, George-street, Sydney,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

Merchants, Captains, and Country Stores, supplied at wholesale prices. 770

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.

Lyons Buildings, 567, George-street.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Sydney, November 3. Broker.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. FLETCHER, DENTIST, 22, Hunter-street, a few doors from George-street, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to stop decayed Teeth with the greatest success, without giving pain, and undertakes to supply Artificial Teeth on the most complete principle of self adhesion, having no Clasps or Springs of any kind, and being perfectly natural in their appearance.

CHARGES:—

	£	s.	d.
A single artificial tooth from	0	10	0
A complete set, from.......	8	0	0
Stopping	0	5	0
Scaling and cleaning........	0	10	0
Extracting	0	2	6

Mr. F. can refer to persons of the highest respectability, and also wishes it to be understood that no charge will be made unless satisfaction be given.

Hours of attendance from 10 till 5. 10792

LAW AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE RYALSTON.

MR. R. WHITCOMB, having duly served articles to W. H. Mackie, of Gray's Inn, London, Esq., Solicitor, &c., &c., respectfully announces to his friends, that he has established a Law and General Agency Office at Ryalston, hoping by a faithful and unremitting attention to all matters entrusted to him to merit their confidence and approbation.

A monthly correspondence will be opened with a professional gentleman in London, thus affording great facility in transacting mercantile and family affairs in any part of England.

Search made for Wills and other documents, filed in the Consistory or Superior Courts in England, and abstracts of the same obtained, together with Registers of Deaths, Baptisms, Marriages, &c., &c.

Executors,' Intestates,' and Mercantile Accounts carefully adjusted.

Letters, post-paid, addressed Post Office, Ryalston, will meet with prompt attention.

Ryalston, December 2. 10141

NOTICE.—LACHLAN MILLS.—The undersigned have leased the Lachlan Mills Woolwashing and Fellmongering Establishment from Mr. J. H. Atkinson. They have also taken the business of Commission Woolstaplers, as lately carried on by him at the Stores 376, Pitt-street; and intend to carry on both in the same liberal manner in which they have hitherto been conducted.

The premises at Lachlan Mills are very extensive, and in first-rate working order, several alterations and additions having been lately made. They are now capable of washing a greater quantity of wool than any other premises in the colony. All wools committed to their care will be got up in a correct manner, and at the usual charges.

MAUD AND STEPHENS.
376, Pitt-street, Sydney, November 11. 866

AGENCY.—(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

MR. HENRY FERRIS, Wool and Tallow Broker and General Agents begs to inform his constituents, that his Stores are open, as usual, for the reception of Wool and Tallow, in any quantity; also, all kind, of Country Produce, small or large consignments.

Supplies for storekeepers or stations purchased and carefully packed.

All matters at the Government Offices punctually attended to.

Address — Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre.

November 23.

WOOLBROKER AND AUCTIONEER.

Circular Quay.

THE undersigned begs to inform woolgrowers, merchants, and the public generally, that he has commenced the business of Woolbroker and Auctioneer in the stores lately occupied by R. Campbell, Esq., on the Circular Wharf, where it is intended to hold weekly public sales of wool and other colonial produce, at the usual commission of one per cent.

The stores, being very extensive and well adapted for wool, tallow, and other produce, will afford accommodation for a large quantity, where it can be placed so as to admit of proper examination.

From my experience in the wool trade, I should strongly recommend private sale, in many cases, as more conducive to the interests of the seller, and also more in accordance with the wishes of many extensive buyers. Having a thorough knowledge of the value of wool, I feel no hesitation in soliciting support from all classes of producers; and, in order to ensure success in this business, I intend to give my undivided attention to the sale, privately or by auction, of colonial produce.

J. H. ATKINSON.

Circular Wharf, 11th November.

Cash advances made on produce consigned for either public or private sale. 8667

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS.

LEOPOLD MORGAN AND CO., No. 97, Pitt-street, Redfern, respectfully call the attention of their friends in the interior, at this most interesting season, when the well-washed flocks, white as the driven snow, produce feelings of exultation and pleasure to their worthy owners, with whom L. M. and Co. desire to sympathise most cordially; and would submit to their pastoral and agricultural friends a taste of their unrivalled GINGER WINES of Portugal and Spain, together with CORDIALS of the most luscious and exquisite quality, flavour, and variety, unequalled in Europe, matchless in Australia, gratifying the palate of the aged, the mature, and the juvenile—refused by none—as they give a zest to festivity, dispelling *ennui*, and proving perfect renovators after toil and labour, and are offered at such prices—so low in comparison with other vendors—that no one will observe they can't afford to buy.

L. M. and Co. offer their superior JET BLACKING, liquid and in paste, eclipsing Day, Warren, and other ebonies in gloss and preservative qualities to leather of every description. 8984

EXOTIC NURSERY,

DOUBLE BAY, SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE (for some time Gardener to T. S. Mort, Esq., and formerly with Messrs. Knight and Perry, Nurserymen, London) begs to inform the public that he intends carrying on the business of a Nursery and Seedsman, under the patronage and support of his present employer, at the above place: and that on and after the first day of January next, he will be prepared to execute on the most reasonable terms, any orders with which he may be favoured, his determination being to sell at *such prices as will enable every one to purchase*; and as he will have access to the best and most extensive collections in the colony (independent of his arrangements for regular shipments of new and rare things from home and elsewhere) he need scarcely say that he will be able to supply the choicest descriptions both of trees and shrubs, and also of stove and greenhouse plants, bulbs, &c., &c.

Parties in the colonies, and also those residing in the interior, will find their orders well and cheaply executed; and from Mr. G.'s long experience in England in the packing of plants for long voyages, they may rely upon receiving what they send for in the best possible condition.

☞ A Catalogue will be ready on the 1st day of January next.

P.S. A respectable youth wanted as an apprentice. 9374

BAMBOO HATS.

1400 LOW - CROWNED BAMBOO HATS, for sale by THACKER AND CO.
10404

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Council.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS. — The office of Engineer to the Company having become vacant by the resignation of F. W. Sheilds, Esq., candidates for the appointment are requested to apply, in writing, on or before Tuesday, the 31st instant, at noon.

Particulars may be obtained by application to me, at the office of the Company.

CHARLES COWPER, Manager.
Railway Office, December 11. 10786

TO LICENSED VICTUALLERS AND OTHERS.

LAVERS AND CO.'S GINGER WINE.

SINCE the introduction of the above article by the undersigned, advantage has been taken of the demand for the same, and an article bearing the name of Ginger Wine sold at a low price, but of a most inferior, and positively injurious character.

We therefore take the present opportunity of informing the trade, that we have greatly reduced its price, looking for a remuneration in a corresponding increase of sale.

The fact that our Ginger Wine has been repeatedly sent to the India market, and realized a higher price than Ginger Wine sent there from England, is a sufficient guarantee for its character.

Our other Liqueurs and Cordials are well and favourably known.

We also beg to announce that Mr. A. Thompson is the only person authorised by us to receive either money or orders.

Country buyers are respectfully informed that the articles before mentioned may be obtained either of us direct, or of any Wine Merchant in Sydney.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO.,
10842 335, George-street.

READ! MARK! LEARN!

THE following are a few (out of hundreds) of the voluntary statements of parties who have experienced benefit from the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, in the colony:—

A CURE OF FITS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry Whiting, boot and shoemaker, Red Bank, Stonequarry, February, 1847.

Sir,—I have for many years past been troubled with a falling sickness, frequently dropping down at my work or in the street, and could get no relief from any one until I tried Holloway's Pills, and now, by the use of them, I am completely cured.

To Mr. J. K. Heydon

CURE OF THIRTY-FIVE ULCERS.

To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

Molong, September 21, 1848.

Sir,—I owe a debt of gratitude to Professor Holloway, for my almost miraculous cure, after seven years of suffering, caused by exposure to wet and cold, and the undue use of mercurial medicines. When I first commenced to use the Pills and Ointment, I had thirty-five ulcers on my body, and a constant head-ache, and pains all over me. My throat had got so affected that I was obliged at last to live entirely on gruel. Having spent upwards of two hundred pounds in medicine and medical advice to no purpose, except that of making me worse, I tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment, by means of which, and the blessing of God, I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. My feeling for others similarly circumstanced, as well as my gratitude to Mr. Holloway, compel me to send you this communication.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH REED.

P.S.—I am at present in the employment of Messrs. Syers, Brothers, Meadows, near Wellington.

CASE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Campelltown, April 21, 1848.

To Mr. Heydon

Sir,—I feel it a duty incumbent on me to let the community at large know the wonderful cure that has been performed on me by the effects of Holloway's Medicine. I have for the last six months been afflicted with the liver complaint, and at last was compelled to take to my bed in a very low state, so bad that I did not think I would ever rise in health again. After trying medical aid and finding no relief, I was advised by Mr. William Bursill to try the medicine aforenamed, which I did, and after one or two doses of Holloway's Pills, and rubbing in the Ointment, I found great relief, and by strictly following the rules laid down by Mr. Holloway, and using his Pills and Ointment for six weeks, I find myself in the enjoyment of as good health as I ever possessed in my life. The truth of this statement is incontestible, as there is not one of my neighbours but could testify the same.—I remain, &c.

ROBERT ELKINS, Blacksmith.

ANOTHER CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.

To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

Sir,—About eighteen months since, I was dangerously attacked with a liver complaint, for which I consulted the two medical men of the district, but derived no benefit from either of them; in fact, I was so bad that one of them told me "he could see no hopes of my recovery," and gave me up. I was afterwards advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which I did, and after the continued use of them for seven weeks (according to the directions accompanying the medicines) I am now entirely cured; and for the benefit of those that may be similarly affected, I have great pleasure in giving it publicity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM RODGERS.

Ravensworth, Hunter's River,
January 7, 1849.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE IN INDIA.

The Editor of the *Mofussilite* (India) newspaper has inserted the following editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was under ground: we tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."—[The gentleman who narrates this circumstance is a native of New South Wales, of the highest respectability, and has, in a communication to his relations in the colony, particularly called their attention to the merits of Holloway's medicines.]

This wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver complaint
Bilious complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the skin	Piles
Bowel complaints	Prickly heat
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the bowels	Retention of urine
	Sore throats
Consumption	Scrofula or King's evil
Debility	Stone and gravel
Dropsy	Secondary symptoms
Dysentery	Tic doloreux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female irregularities	Turn of life
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever causes
Indigestion	&c., &c., &c.
Inflammation	

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, near Temple Bar, London; and of

J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients, in every disorder, are affixed to each box.

SUB-AGENTS IN SYDNEY.

Sydney—Mr. Marshfield, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Pinhey, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, Parramatta-street; Mr. Marshall, chemist, William-street, Woolloomooloo; Mr. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road; Mr. J. Beer, hairdresser and tobacconist, Lower George-street, four doors from the *Herald* Office. 6566

GENERAL NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

LOANS for 10 years were made on Thursday, the 5th instant, by the Directors of the Metropolitan and Counties Building Society, on the principle of the ballot, by which each borrower on that day is entitled to receive £95 cash on every £100 share. And on Thursday the 19th instant, at 5 o'clock, P.M., the Directors will be prepared to make further loans to shareholders.

No back subscriptions are required by this Society, and the entrance fees are limited to 10s. per share.

Head Office—486, George-street.
ROBERT A. FITZGERALD, Manager.
10386

ROW'S EMBROCATION, or FARMER'S FRIEND.

An INFALLIBLE Remedy
For Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Galls with the Saddle or Collar, Broken Knees, Wounds, Lameness, Cracked Heels, Inflammation in either Horse or Bullock, &c., &c.

IN thus prominently introducing the above article to the Australian public, and more especially to those who are owners of Stock, the advertiser feels assured that he is bringing before their notice one of the most VALUABLE PREPARATIONS that has ever been discovered, and which, for its general utility and applicability, has never been surpassed by a single article selected from the very numerous list of nostrums which from time to time have filled the advertising columns of the English newspapers.

The EMBROCATION to which the undersigned would solicit the PARTICULAR and ESPECIAL ATTENTION of every SETTLER and STOCKHOLDER in the Colony, is one which, for a period of TWENTY YEARS, has been prepared exclusively and sold by his Father in England, during which time it has had an extensive circulation; and such has been the UNEQUALLED SUCCESS which has attended its use, that HUNDREDS of the most RESPECTABLE and influential individuals in the county have voluntarily forwarded to the Inventor numberless cases in which its superior efficacy has been fully realised.

The system of puffing which is now so generally adopted in the mother country in order to effect the sale of new preparations, has never been resorted to by the manufacturer of the "FARMER'S FRIEND," having allowed it for many years quietly to work its own way, and leaving those to recommend it who had been eye witnesses to the benefits which had resulted from its application. Had the proprietor availed himself of the advertising sheet as a means of publishing its celebrity, there can be no doubt but the sale of this preparation would have exceeded anything of the kind ever offered to the public, as, notwithstanding no effort of the kind being made, it has found a place in the establishment of almost EVERY FARMER in the county where it is manufactured.

The advertiser has, for nearly five years carried out the plan adopted by his father in the sale of the embrocation, and such have been the convincing proofs of its utility which he has received, that he has determined on thus bringing it into more immediate and public notice; and, in order that it may be easily obtained in all parts of the colony, AGENTS WILL BE APPOINTED in the various townships of the interior, the names of whom will appear in a future advertisement.

Sold in jars, three-shillings and sixpence each, by
JOHN ROW,
93, King-street, and
Corner of Liverpool and Pitt streets, Sydney.
7613

A new and highly successful mode of treatment for the cure of diseases of the rectum, bladder, &c., without cutting, caustic, or confinement.

PUBLISHED PRICE 2s. 6d.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on the modern treatment of secret diseases, and other complaints of the mucous passages, including directions for the treatment of hemorrhoids, fistula, strictures, &c., by T. Bayes, M.D., late Surgeon to the West London Dispensary, St. Paul's Hospital, Member of the Sydney and Adelaide Medical Board, &c., &c.

Dr. BAYES may be consulted daily (for a limited period) in every Branch of the Medical Profession, at his apartments, Albion Brewery, Bathurst.
December 4. 10481

MRS. HETZER, pupil of one of the first masters in Germany, begs leave to inform the Ladies of Sydney that she intends giving Lessons on the Pianoforte. If wished, she will join to her instruction of a practical knowledge of the instrument, that of Thorough Bass, on an easy and simplified system.

Apply personally, or by letter, to Mrs. HETZER, No. 51, Hunter-street. 10184

FAMILY BUTCHER.

JOHN GIBBINS having purchased the business of Mr. Teare, of 592, George-street South, near the *Herald* Office, most respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. From the long period that J. G. has been in the business, he is confident that he can supply good meat, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. G. begs to intimate to Captains and Shippers that he prepares German, Beef, and Pork Sausages, to keep in any climate, and will be happy to execute any orders with promptness.
10413

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WALTER U. HARRIS begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has removed his Pine and Cedar Yard from Palace-street to Kent-street North, adjoining the Stores of Thomas Agars, Esq.

W. U. H. takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and the public in general, for the very liberal support he has received since he commenced business in the above line; and he respectfully solicits a continuance of their orders.

W. U. H. trusts, by strict attention to business, and keeping a well-assorted stock of sawn timber always on hand, to merit a share of public favour.

Shipping and Country orders punctually attended to.

Pine and Cedar Yard, Kent-street North,
December 9. 10775

TO CAPTAINS OF WHALERS AND VESSELS TRADING IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

VEWA, and OVALOW, FEEJEE ISLANDS.—The undersigned have opened General Stores at the above Islands, and will be happy to supply trading and whaling vessels with every kind of PROVISIONS, including pigs, poultry, yams, &c., together with SMALL STORES, usually required by vessels trading in the South Seas.

A large quantity of YAMS always on hand, to supply the Californian Market.

W. NIMMO AND CO.,
Circular Quay, Sydney.
9884

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COALS.

THE Undersigned having made a more favourable arrangement with the mine owners, feels great pleasure in rendering the benefit of it to his friends and the public.

The following will be cash prices:—
Superior household Newcastle, 24s. per ton
Ditto ditto Morpeth, 20s. ditto
Newcastle blacksmiths', 20s. ditto

Orders by post or otherwise promptly attended to.

Ships, steamers, mills, and manufactories supplied at a minute's notice.

A large supply of coal constantly on hand.

H. R. WHITTELL, Coal Contractor,
Bathurst-street Coal Depôt.
December 12. 10754

TARPAULINS OR DRAY COVERS, THREE-BUSHEL SACKS.

THE undersigned have just received a shipment of Dray Covers, (some of the [illegible] sort), and three-bushel bags of a superior quality, at the lowest market price.

JOSEPH THOMPSON AND SON.
10550 266, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT and GIGANTIC SALE of DRAPERY, CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, &c., &c., commencing
On MONDAY, December 16,
AND ENDING
On TUESDAY, December 31,
Of the ENTIRE STOCK of EDWARD KIRWIN AND COMPANY, Edgeware Road, London,
PURCHASED UNDER THE FOLLOWING CIRCUMSTANCES:—

34, Coleman-street, July 15th, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to apprise you, at the meeting of creditors held at our offices this day, your offer for the entire stock of Messrs. Kirwan and Co., amounting to £7840 11s., was accepted, at a discount of *twenty-seven and a half* from the original cost, payment to be made by the 31st instant in cash.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours, most obediently,
WOODMAN AND WATTS.
Messrs. Deacon, Brothers,
Barge Yard.

PER WATERLOO.
London, July 28th, 1850.

DEAR SIRS,—We have much pleasure in handing you the inclosed letter and accompanying invoices of the Goods purchased, which we trust will arrive safe, and meet your approval. We would not have deviated from the regular course of purchasing direct, but from the fact of the great rise in Goods, and the larger portion of this stock having been well bought previously, induces us to believe you are *fully fifty per cent.* gainers by the transaction, and amongst the lot you will find many articles taken at a mere nominal amount to their actual cost.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours, most truly,
JAS. DEACON, BROTHERS.
Messrs. Rossiter and Lazarus,
Sydney.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS

Having now the entire stock landed, and on examining the same are fully convinced an assortment of Goods so replete in every department, purchased under such peculiar circumstances, was never before offered in the colony. They have therefore to announce that their establishment,

451, GEORGE-STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BANK,
Will be closed for the purpose of marking and arranging the entire stock, from
WEDNESDAY Evening until MONDAY Morning next, December 16,
When the following choice assortment of Goods will be submitted, and the prices strictly adhered to:—

DRAPERY, &c., &c.
3506 rich printed muslin dresses, 2s. 11½d.
2240 ditto jaconet ditto ditto, 3s. 5½d.
1400 ditto Balzorine ditto ditto, 5s. 8½d.
2764 ditto de laine ditto ditto, 3s. 11½d.
1867 ditto French ditto ditto, 5s. 9d.
724 ditto organdie ditto, 7s. 9d.
5380 fast colour print ditto, 2s. 4½d.
2774 ditto rich ditto, 2s. 11½d.
1246 Hoyle's town prints ditto, 3s. 8½d.
Upwards of one thousand pieces of Orleans, Coburgs, and Alpacas, in all shades, from 7½d. per yard
340 pairs women's fine white satteen stays, at 2s. 11d. per pair
720 ditto ditto ditto coloured ditto, 1s. 9d.
216 infants' white ditto, 5½d.
9875 yards stout family calico, 1½d. per yard
4864 extra ditto ditto, 2½d. ditto
2753 Swiss shirting, 3½d. ditto
3864 Horrock's genuine longcloth, 4½d. ditto
8000 yards stout grey calico, 2½d. ditto
4864 ditto ditto ditto sheeting, 6½d. ditto
2274 ditto bleached ditto, 8½d. ditto
1864 ditto damask table cloth, 11½d. ditto
Nearly two thousand shawls, in printed Cashmere, Barege, Llama, and Argentine, commencing at two shillings and eleven-pence
Fifteen hundred visites, in all fabrics, from four shillings and nine-pence

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
Six cases of these necessary articles of dress, commencing at eight-pence each.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.
To give a description of these Goods would be impossible; suffice it to say that there are twelve hundred dozen of ladies' fine cotton hose at three shillings and sixpence per dozen. And
Four thousand pairs of children's fine white socks, at one penny three farthings per pair
Eight hundred pairs of ladies' silk gloves, at sixpence per pair
Three hundred dozen of light kid, quite perfect, at one shilling ditto.

SLOPS, CLOTHING, TAILORING, &c.
This department is well worthy the attention of parties coming from the country, as among the immense stock, the following few articles will convince the most sceptical of the bargains to be obtained:—
1100 Pairs of double stitched mole trowsers, 3s. 11½d. per pair
1270 Pairs good heavy ditto ditto, 3s. 6d. ditto
One thousand light summer coats, in various shades and patterns, from THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE. And
1988 Good serviceable Waistcoats, at ninepence halfpenny each—worth three shillings and sixpence.

Observe—This is a genuine sale, and will positively close on Tuesday, December 31st

Those who require real good articles at half-price should not allow the opportunity to pass.

451, GEORGE-STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COMMERCIAL BANK.
ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
10810 Proprietors.

J. SMITH, Wholesale and Retail Hat and Cap Warehouse, 273, Pitt-street, four doors south of the Royal Victoria Theatre.

J. S., in returning thanks to his friends for past favours, begs to inform them, and especially Storekeepers, Settlers, &c., that he has just received a large supply of the best French silk Hats from the celebrated house of Townsend, London; and is prepared to supply parties on the most reasonable terms, by the case or in smaller quantities, and ANY SIZES they may require to fill up stock.

ALSO, ON SALE,
French silk Plush, of various qualities, by the piece or yard
Trimmings, &c.
Boys' and Men's cloth Caps, in any quantities.

☞ *This is no Puff.* Parties favouring J. S. with orders may depend upon their being faithfully executed. 10285

SUPERIOR HATS,

JUST LANDED FROM THE GANGES.

GENTLEMEN'S Felt Hats, finest quality, very light and durable, suitable for the present season. Country gentlemen can be fitted without the least delay.
Superior French Hats, (not colonial make) of fashionable shapes, with broad and narrow brims, of all sizes and shapes, cheaper than at any other house in town.
Ladies' Paris Riding Hats, of the latest fashion.
Drab Beaver Hats, the best London make, very light, with broad and narrow brims, at London prices.
Black Beaver Hats, from 6s. upwards.
California Soft Felt Hats, of the best description.
A considerable allowance on wholesale orders, at

UTHER'S,
274, Pitt-street, next door to the Bee Hive.
November 29. 9886

SUMMER.

B. MOUNTCASTLE has added to his stock every description of Summer Hats, a portion consists of—
Ventilated Paris, drab, and black hats
Beaver, drab, and black hats
Shell, drab, and black hats
Ladies' best riding hats
California felt hats of every colour and the most approved shape
A very large assortment of plain and fancy cloth caps
Hats manufactured to order in any quantity
A large assortment of every description of naval and military lace and ornaments, cockades, gold bands, &c.

French Hat Manufactory,
9708 77, Market-street.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS, SHIRTS,

Well cut, well made, and of good materials, at
SMITH'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
37, *Park-street.*

SHIRTS made at the above Manufactory combine the chief modern structural improvements, which consist in the arrangement of the parts on the neck and shoulders, so as to secure an easy and perfect fall of the front on the wearer, and fitting equally well without a waistcoat.

The flattering success which has followed the untired exertions of J. T. S. to meet the wants and wishes of his numerous patrons, has stimulated him to render the best article for the price that it is possible to produce, which at all times may be depended upon for wear, and are superior in every respect to any imported to this colony.

A general assortment of shirts kept ready-made, consisting of small men's, middle size ditto, and men's, large men's, and outsized ditto, extra length shirts
Superior regatta and yacht shirts, Scotch twill and bush ditto
Boys' and youths' white shirts, of every size and quality
Shirts kept ready for use
Every description of shirts made to measure or pattern
Gentlemen's Welsh flannel and merino under vests and drawers, long cloth and elastic cotton ditto, silk bandannas, cravats, collars, braces, boot hose, &c.
Ladies and children's under clothing, drawers, night dresses, slips, shirts, &c.
Ladies' outfits executed.

OUTFITS FOR ENGLAND, &c., executed with despatch, and cabins fitted with every thing necessary for the voyage.
Sheets, pillow slips, towels, blouses, jackets, &c., &c.

Constant employment for good shirt-makers. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, with specimens of work. 8814

TO THE INHABITANTS OF SYDNEY, AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.

THE Undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the above, that he has received, ex Princess Victoria and Phœnician, direct from the London and Paris manufacturers, a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, (upwards of 1500) consisting of every variety in modern use; they are all of very superior finish. Prices fully 30 per cent. below any other house. Persons requiring a really good timekeeper will do well to give the undersigned a call, where they may select from by far the largest and best finished stock of watches in the colony.

	£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Levers, in double-backed cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapements, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements	4	10	0
Silver Horizontal Watches, jewelled in four holes, in neatly engine-turned double-backed cases, set hands at back, with going barrel to continue the action while winding	3	15	0
Silver Hunting Watches, in extra strong double-backed engine-turned cases, of the very best finish, made expressly for *Bush Use*	5	5	0
A Variety of Second-hand Silver Watches, suitable for Shepherds, Bushmen, Farm Servants, and others, all in good going order	2	2	0
A large assortment of very superior *Gold Horizontal and Patent Lever Watches*, in double-backed hunting and open face cases, jewelled in four holes, enamelled and gold dials, sunk seconds, set hands at back, detached escapements, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements, by some of the most eminent makers in London and Paris, from	6	10	0

The whole of the above Watches are warranted not to vary more than one minute per week.

Every watch sold at this establishment is warranted for two years, and a written guarantee given, should the watch require fresh oil, regulation, or other attention, within the period of warrantry, it will be done free of charge; after that time it will be cleaned and adjusted on the payment of 2s. 6d., if of the vertical construction; or 3s. 6d., if of the lever or horizontal; and no further charge will be made for attention during the then succeeding two years. Any extra cost in case of accident may be known on enquiry when the watch is left.

Customers in the interior are informed, that should any accident or defect appear within the two years of purchase, the carriage from any part will be paid, the error rectified free of charge, and the purchaser only allowed to be at the expense of the carriage back to his residence.

The warrantry is considered void, should the watch with which it is given be put into the hands of another watchmaker. This regulation is necessary in consequence of the injury done to watches by incompetent workmen.

The undersigned having in his employ several first-rate London workmen, is in a position to pay strict attention to the practical part of his business. Every description of English and Foreign watches, clocks, &c., cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner at London prices.

The following scale of charges is respectfully submitted:—
Watches of the vertical construction, cleaned for .... 2s. 6d.
Ditto patent lever .... 3s. 6d.
Horizontal or Geneve .... 4s. 0s.

All Watches passing through this Establishment are properly regulated by the Astronomical Clock.

Best English lunette glasses fitted for One Shilling.
Sterling silver Guard Chains........ £0 12 6
Gold Chains, weighing three sovereigns, for 3 10 0
English Standard Gold Wedding and Keeper Rings, bearing the Goldsmiths' Company's well-known Standard Mark at the same prices as charged for those of colonial manufacture.

Observe, the address.—
D. DAVIS,
8026 475, George-street.

CHRISTMAS DAY.
CHRISTMAS BOXES.

A SELECTION of nice patterns of children's mugs, fancy fine gold rings, with glass boxes for hair, brooches and lockets, and many other elegant articles for presents, &c.,
10445 At M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

DIAMONDS

BEAUTIFULLY set in ladies' and gentlemen's rings, studs, pins, &c., of the first water.
10446 At M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

FLOOR-CLOTHS.

HARE'S Patent Floor-cloths, which are celebrated for superiority to any other in the colony, in great variety and of superb designs suitable for rooms, halls, stairs, gigs, &c., on sale at

LENEHAN'S,
Upholstery and Floor-cloth Establishment,
287, Castlereagh-street.

Spring Vans on Hire for the removal of Furniture, &c. 7150

FIREPROOF ROOFING.
GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

ON SALE, Galvanized Sheet Iron, in sheets 6 feet x 2 feet
6 feet x 2½ feet
48 inches x 14 inches

This incorrodible material is now generally used in England, and the colonies, as well as the United States, for roofing verandahs, and all other building purposes, for which, from its durable nature, it is so well adapted.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
97 450, George-street.

STOCKHOLM TAR.

NINETY Barrels Stockholm Tar, ex Sarah, for sale at the stores of
R. M. ROBEY,
10579 427, George-street.

CHEAP NOVELS, TALES, ROMANCES, &c.

One Shilling each, or 6s. per dozen.

THE Naval Officer, or the Pirate's Cave; Life of Napoleon; Old Convents of Paris; Old English Baron and Castle of Otranto; Orphan Boy, or Test of Innocence; Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded; Paul Redding, or the Wanderer Restored; Peter Pilgrim, or a Rambler's Recollections; Pickwick Treasury of Wit; Pirate, or Lafitte of the Gulph of Mexico; Francisco, or the Pirate of the Pacific; Popular Geography; Prime Minister, or the Singular Fortune of a Peasant and a Peer; Mary Stuart, Queen of the Scots, by Dumas; Recluse of Norway; Red Rupert the Bold Buccaneer; Regent's Daughter, by Dumas; Rival Chieftains; Rob of the Bowl; The Robber; Captain's Bride; Romance of the Forest; Rosa, or the Child of the Abbey; Salamander, by Eugène Sue; Sicilian Romance, by Mrs. Radcliffe; The Slave King, or Revolt of the Mexitili; The Spy, by Cooper; St. Clair of the Isles, or the Outlaws of Barra; Sungrove Abbey; Tales of the Genii; The Treacherous Guest; Therese Dunoyer, by Eugène Sue; The Two Sisters, to which is added the Cottagers of Glenburnie, Valentine and Orson; Voice from the Maindeck; Widow's Walk, by Eugene Sue; White Wolfe, or the Secret Brotherhood; Young Kate, or the Rescue; Young Woman's Companion, by Mrs. Radcliffe.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, &c.
465, George-street, exactly Opposite the Barrack Gate. 10822

HENDRIES' PERFUMERY.

JUST received, and now on view at the show rooms of the undersigned, a large and varied assortment of the above.
Lavender water
Vegetable extract
Esprit de Millefleurs
Essence of mignonette
Ditto of musk
Ditto of sweet pea
Extrait double de marechale
Rowland's Macassar oil
Rowland's Kalydor
Rowland's Odonto
Milk of roses
Rose water
Lip salve
Hendries' modline
Camphorated chalk tooth powder
Pomade divine
Bears' grease and Circassian cream
Naples soap, vegetable shaving soap
Pastiles and scented soaps, assorted
Also,
A large assortment of tooth, nail, hair, clothes, and flesh brushes
Powder boxes and puffs, and marking ink, &c., &c.

T. WOOLLEY, Furnishing Ironmonger,
10420 430 and 432, George-street.

IRONMONGERY, BAR IRON, EARTHENWARE, GLASS, AND DRUG STORES,
427, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE undersigned having determined to close the retail department of his business, is prepared to treat for the sale of the same. The stock, or any considerable portion of it would be sold with the fixtures and good-will of the business to approved parties, on liberal terms. The house, shop, and such portion of the stores as may be required will be let for one year from the 31st March next, at a moderate rent.

Any young men of business habits, with adequate capital, would find the present a very favourable opportunity for embarking in a most lucrative concern.

Applicants (principals only) will have every information afforded them by the proprietor, and satisfactory reasons assigned for declining this portion of his business.

In the meantime, shippers, storekeepers, and the trade generally, will be supplied at very low prices with the view of reducing as much as possible that portion of the stock which has been opened out prior to the 31st March next, the residue of which will then be sold by auction, unless disposed of by private contract in the interim.

9636 R. M. ROBEY.

BAR IRON.—The undersigned having lately received some large shipments of bar, bolt, bundle, and sheet iron, of 1st and 2nd quality, begs to acquaint country storekeepers, blacksmiths, and others, that he is now selling the above at the same price as any other importer, and that sizes may be chosen to suit the wishes of his customers.

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
Iron Yard, King-street.
Sydney, November 9. 9663

IRON.—For sale by the undersigned, in lots and sizes to suit purchasers, at English invoice cost; also, patent shot, tin plates, Badger's nails, &c., &c.
10773 BEAMES AND KEELE.

CASTINGS.—Landing from the Isabella Watson, and for sale by the undersigned, the following Castings, from the Falkirk Iron Company.
Register stoves and kitchen ranges
Camp ovens and covers
Pots, from 3 to 20 gallons
Boiling down pots, from 40 to 250 gallons
Sash weights
Ring and bar weights
Spouting and piping
Shoes, heads, and swan necks, for ditto
Frying pans, toast stands, and paint pots
Girdles, with bows.
10830 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

BAR IRON.

ROUND, SQUARE, and FLAT, all sizes
Nail-rod, steel, &c.
Sheet Lead, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lb.
Roman Cement, first quality
Sheet Zinc, tin plates
Raw and boiled Oil
Sperm and black Oil
On sale by
W. S. FRIEND,
Iron Stores,
7539 York-street.

TO SAWYERS.
BEST CAST STEEL PIT SAWS.

IREDALE AND CO. have just unpacked a fresh lot of PIT and FRAME SAWS, sizes, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, and 8 feet, which, as usual, are of the very *best quality*.
371, George-street,
10865 Opposite the Market.

AMERICAN GOODS,
EX AUGUSTINE HEARD.

NURSERY ROCKING CHAIRS, 14s. each
Patent seat ditto 18s.
Cane seat ditto, 21s.
Cane seat and back ditto (very superior) 37s. 6d.
Children's chairs, 3s. to 6s. each
Office chairs, 15s.
Bed-room chairs, in cases 1 dozen each, very compact, for the country, 52s. 6d. to 54s. per dozen, or 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. each
Grecian back cane-seat chairs, in compact cases as above, 80s., 84s., and 90s., or 7s., 7s. 3d., and 8s. each
Buckets, 24s. per dozen, 2s. 3d. each
Tubs in nests of 8 for 30s., or separately
Covered flour tubs, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.
Spice boxes, in nests of 5 for 8s.
French bedsteads 25s. each

PATENT SPERM CANDLES
These candles are warranted to burn equal to any candle in the colony, 1s. 6d. per lb.; an allowance made for taking a box of 25 lbs.

A choice lot of genuine Wine, Ale, and Cider in bottle
Port, 15s. per dozen
Sherry, 15s. ditto ditto
Prime Devonshire Cider, 6s. per dozen
Ale and Porter, 5s. 6d.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
10800 Opposite Police Office, York-street.

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,
148, BATHURST-STREET.

J. H. RUCKER invites his friends to an inspection of his stock, and engages to supply them with the best articles on the LOWEST terms.
TEA, green, black, and mixed, 1s. per lb.
SUGAR, 2d., 2½d., and 3d. per lb.
Currants, raisins, spices, bottled fruits, pickles, mustards, oils, sauces, &c., &c., of the very best quality at the very lowest prices.
Superior Wollongong butter. Bathurst cheese, fresh eggs, and smoked bacon, constantly on hand.
ALLEN'S CROWN SOAP, and hydraulic pressed MOULD CANDLES, and also TALLOW OIL, superior to sperm for burning, and fit for leather dressing, machinery, or painting, only 3s. per gallon.
December 12. 10882

ON SALE, at Mr. James Simmons' Australian Mart, Market-street East—
Mauritius sugar, £14 per ton
Teal ditto, £16 12s. 6d. per ton, 17s. per cwt.
Zebu ditto, £16 5s ditto, 16s. 9d. ditto
Pampanga ditto, £17 ditto, 18s. ditto
White China ditto, £24 10s. ditto, 25s. ditto
Best Patna rice, 19s. per bag of 160 lbs.
Superior raisins, in boxes and halves, at 4½d. per lb.
Woolpacks and woolbagging
Sandeman's superior port wine, in cases of 1, 2, and 3 dozen
Duff Gordon's ditto golden sherry, in cases of 1 dozen
Casks of lemon syrup, 3 dozen each
250,000 superior Manila cigars, in boxes and halves, Nos. 2 and 3
Walnuts, pickles, and mustards
Hysonskin and Congou teas, of the following brands—Braemer, Caldew, Lady Margaret, Arabia, Portenia, &c., &c.
Price's patent sperm candles, 1s. per lb., by the box
Wool, tallow, hides, &c., sheepskins, taken in exchange, or purchased 10736

ROCK SALT.—For sale at the Stores of
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
9864 Sussex-street.

LIVERPOOL AND ROCK SALT.
Ex Salacia, now Landing.

150 TONS LIVERPOOL SALT
54 ditto Rock ditto
For sale by ROBERT COVENY,
10503 102, Market-street.

NOVELTY IN COLONIAL TOBACCO.—Just received from Mr. Boydell's factory, a very superior article of Colonial Tobacco, in boxes, twenty figs to the pound; also, in kegs and half-kegs, on sale at the Stores of HENRY FERRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
November 21. 930

PHILLIPS' NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCO.

30 KEGS of this excellent tobacco just received, in wood hoop American kegs, eighteen figs to the pound.
HENRY FERRIS,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
December 5. 10418

SANDEMAN AND HUNT'S OLD PARTICULAR PORT WINE,
Direct from Oporto.

ON Sale, at the stores of the undersigned, the above well known brands, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and bottle of 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases, in any quantity.
ISAAC LEVEY,
10387 532, George-street North, Sydney.

PAGE'S PORT,
EX LADY CLARK.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
400 Cases Page's Port Wine.
This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
Near the Post Office.

FOR SALE, ex Ganges, William Hyde, and Pioneer,
INVOICES OF
200 Cases Dutch gin
150 Ditto ditto
12 Ditto finest old hollands
3 Bales 3-bushel striped sacks
1 Ditto fine flax twine, 3 ply
4 Cases silk parasols
2 Ditto ditto ditto
1 Ditto ditto ditto
3 Trunks ladies' and children's boots and shoes
10 Cases white brown packing paper
1 Case manufactures, fancies
ALSO,
25 Boxes Nova Scotia red herrings
11 Barrels Lochfine ditto ditto
Apply at the Stores of
J. B. AND G. WERE,
10771 Circular Wharf.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned—
Rum, 30 to 35 O.P., West India, Bengal, and Colonial, in hogsheads and puncheons
Brandy, Martell's and Vineyards, &c.
Gin, in cases and half-cases
Wines, Teneriffe, Vidonia, and Marsala, in quarter-casks and hogsheads
Ditto, Port, Hunt's Sandeman's, and Broughton's
Ditto, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Sherry, pale, in octaves, &c.
10514 BEAMES AND KEELE.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Phœnician—
Real Devonshire cider, of excellent flavour, in hogsheads
Marzetti's bottled ditto (in four dozen casks)
J. B. RUNDLE.
Queen's-place, October 30. 7829

ALE AND PORTER.—Now landing, ex Isabella Watson, a fresh lot of Younger and Co.'s Edinburgh Ale and Porter.
MACINTOSH AND HIRST,
10786 Queen's-place.

WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.

PORT WINE, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks, and bottled
Sherries, pale, gold, and brown, in butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, octaves, and bottled
Madeira, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Champagnes, very fine, 1 and 3 dozen cases
Clarets ditto, 1 and 3 dozen cases
St. Peray, 1 dozen cases
Allsopp's ale, 1849 brewing
Hoare's London stout
Doding's ditto ditto
Barclay, Perkins, and Co., ditto ditto
Byass's bottled stout, 3 and 4 dozen casks
Champagne cider, in 3 dozen casks
10289 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

CASH PRICE, 7s. PER DOZEN.
BOTTLES TO BE RETURNED.

EAST INDIA PALE ALE, in 3 and 4 dozen casks. This Ale is in prime condition, and highly recommended for the present season.

Champagne, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Claret, Sauterne, Raspberry Vinegar

Ginger Wine, from Beaufoys and Co., London
Ditto ditto, colonial
On sale at I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street,
10473 Next to Mr. S. Lyons's.

THE ISLAND TRADE.

NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCO, FOR EXPORT, AT 8d. PER lb.

COMMANDERS of vessels furnished with spirits and wines direct from bond, at one hour's notice, by
R. H. POLLARD.
Bonded Stores, Queen's-place,
December 9.
N. B.—A 1200 gallon vat for sale. 10610

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just received, ex late arrivals, a large and varied assortment, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
Best Sheffield plated tin and copper sets
Ditto ditto ditto pillar and chamber candlesticks
Ditto ditto ditto branches
Ditto ditto ditto corner dishes
Ditto ditto ditto salvers and waiters
Ditto ditto ditto pickle and cruet frames
Ditto ditto ditto liqueur and soy frames
Ditto ditto ditto decanter stands and butter coolers
Also,
Walton's patent register dish covers, in sets
Dixon's Britannia-metal tea and coffee sets
Ditto ditto ditto pillar and chamber candlesticks
Ditto ditto ditto swing kettles and spirit lamps
Ditto ditto ditto tea, dessert, and table spoons
Ditto ditto ditto soup and sauce ladles
Ditto ditto ditto corner dishes and soup tureens

Gentlemen's brass-bound writing desks
Ditto ditto dressing cases
Ditto travelling dressing cases, in Morocco and Russian leather
Ladies' dressing cases and work-boxes
Ladies' companions and knitting cases, fitted complete.
T. WOOLLEY, Furnishing Ironmonger,
10419 George-street.

THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A COMPETENCY IN A FEW YEARS.

FOR Sale, with immediate possession, that well-known business premises called the "BUSH INN," situated on the main road to the Darling and Canning Downs, Warwick, and now doing a snug trade, and well capable of extension, having every facility and accommodation for a first-rate business.

The Inn is thirty miles, a stage, from Ipswich, and half-way to the Downs, and is in the centre of a populous squatting district.

For full particulars and terms, which will be easy, apply to the proprietor,
MR. JOHN PERRYMAN,
Bush Inn, near Cunningham's Gap;
or, to
10561 T. DOWSE, Auctioneer, Brisbane.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE ESTATE OF KIRKCONNEL, situated about twenty miles on this side of Bathurst, on the Main Western Road, by which it is bounded for about two miles, and consisting of 2427 acres.

The property will either be disposed of in the lump, or in such portions as may suit purchasers—several small farms having already been marked off along the road. The whole of the estate is fenced, and plentifully supplied with water at all seasons.

The buildings consist of a handsome verandah cottage, of ten rooms, with suitable outhouses, and splendid garden in good order and full bearing—the English fruits, from the salubrity of the climate, growing in great perfection. There is also, at some distance, a comfortable and substantial stone-built farm-house, with garden and other conveniences attached.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. MINTHORPE, GURNER, and TOMPSON, in Sydney; or W. HALL PALMER, Esq., at Kirkconnel.
Sydney, December 4. 10236

ELIGIBLE SITES FOR VILLAS.
MARKET GARDEN ALLOTMENTS TO LET.

FOR SALE, beautiful and healthy *sites for country villas* on the Petersham Estate, near Newtown, Cook's River, and Parramatta Road, from £12 to £20 per acre. *Excellent land for Market Gardens* on clearing leases, at ten shillings an acre, for seven years, and for such further term as may be agreed on. Apply at Mr. T. J. FISHER's, King-street; or to Mr. C. LANGLEY, Surveyor, Pitt-street North. 9611

FOR sale by private contract, the remaining Allotments in Fitz Roy Terrace, Camperdown, fronting the Parramatta Road, upon liberal terms. Apply to E. PHILLIPS, Sydney Railway House, 299, Pitt-street.
November 20. 937

FOR SALE—a Bargain—at Woolloomooloo. Property in Brougham and Dowling streets, with a building on the frontage to Brougham-street. This property will be sold together, or in separate lots; there being 66 feet frontage to Dowling-street, and 77 feet to Brougham-street, on which the building is erected, producing at the present time a rental of twelve shillings and sixpence per week. This is really worthy the attention of capitalists, the terms being easy and title unexceptionable. Apply at Mr. HOUGHTON's, Livery Stables, Brougham-street, Woolloomooloo. 10759

ZEBU SUGAR, for sale at the stores of the undersigned, in lots to suit purchasers.
8890 SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

SHARES.

THE Undersigned is authorised to give the full value for Shares in any of the following Companies:—
Commercial Bank
Bank of New South Wales
General Assurance Company
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
9915 City Mart, 474, George-street.

NOTICE.—We have this day engaged Mr. A. Thompson, (lately in the employ of Mr. James Wright), as Salesman and Collector.
J. V. LAVERS AND CO.,
335, George-street.
November 25. 10640

VOYAGE DE L'ASTROLABE, PAR DUMONT D'URVILLE.—Any person having a copy of the above work to dispose of may hear of a purchaser by applying to R. M. LINDSAY, Kent-street. 10890

TO CAPTAINS AND SHIP AGENTS.

THE Undersigned is a cash purchaser of Water Casks and Oil Casks.
JOHN WILLIAMS,
942 Cooperage, 614, Lower George-street.

MESSRS. J. B. AND G. WERE are purchasers of Wool and Tallow, and will make advances upon the same under consignment to their agents, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH AND Co., London and Liverpool.
Circular Wharf. 8566

TALLOW.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Beef or Mutton Tallow—in casks only.
GEORGE D. CRAIG,
Hunter River Stores, Margaret-place.
10401

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of Wool, Tallow, and Hides, in shipping order.
10774 BEAMES AND KEELE.

WOOL.—The undersigned are cash buyers of wool.
10787 MACINTOSH AND HIRST.

GOLD DUST.

THE undersigned will give the full market value for any quantity of California Gold.
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
9413 City Mart, 474, George-street.

GOLD DUST.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust and Doubloons, in any quantities.
8386 THACKER AND CO.

GOLD DUST.

THE undersigned will give the full market value for any quantity of California Gold.
GEORGE A. LLOYD,
0877 City Mart, 474, George-street.

SHIP ELIZA.

CONSIGNEES by the above vessel will please pass their Custom House entries immediately, for Miller's Point Wharf, (late Moore's).
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
Harrington-street.
December 13. 10887

THE undersigned are purchasers of TALLOW for Cash.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
7947

HORSE LOST.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the residence of Mr. Want, Point Piper, on or about the night of Friday, the 8th November last, a GREY HORSE, branded LM on the off shoulder, switch tail, and dark thick shaggy mane.

Whoever will bring him back, or give any information that will lead to the recovery of the Horse, will be rewarded.
376, Pitt-street. 10672

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—A widow lady, residing not many miles from Sydney, who has had long experience in teaching, and can give the most respectable references, has a vacancy for two boys, under eight years of age, to board and educate—her number being limited to six. Terms and references may be known by applying to Mr. LAMB, Jeweller; and Mr. FAWCETT, Auctioneer, George-street, Sydney. 10616

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection and completion of a Range of Buildings, &c., in Wynyard-square, for JACOB MARKS, Esq. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. P. J. Downey, Architect, William-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 27th day of December next. The acceptance of the lowest tender will be optional with the proprietor, and security will be required for the due performance of the contract.
P. J. DOWNEY, Architect.
November 26. 9667

A CARD.—Wanted to purchase (of respectable parties), books, clothing, linen, furniture, works of art, dressing-cases, carpets, guns, pistols, and miscellaneous property of every description, by
R. M. LINDSAY, Kent-street,
Near the Hunter River Wharf.
N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences. Always on sale: Guns by Manton, Purdey, Lancaster, Rigby, Nock, Lang, and all the most eminent makers.
10819

NEWCASTLE SCREENED COALS.

WANTED immediately, 200 tons of the above, to be delivered on board a vessel, now in harbour. Apply to LYALL, SCOTT, and Co. 10836

WANTED, 10,000 feet of GOOD CEDAR, in logs suitable for Cabinet Makers' use.
10880 SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.

TO COAL MINERS.

WANTED, by the Australian Agricultural Company, for their Mines at Newcastle, able and willing Colliers. Liberal wages given. Apply to W. CROASDILL, Esq., Superintendent, at Newcastle; or to F. EBSWORTH, Esq., Queen-street, Sydney.
J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.
August 24. 3672

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED by the undersigned, a respectable youth, at the age of 14, having a fair knowledge of Latin, and of the elements of Mathematics, as an Apprentice, to be taught the professional and practical knowledge of a modern chemist, upon the usual conditions; he will be treated as one of the family. None but principals will be negotiated with, who must apply personally, or by letter, post-paid; and to save trouble a premium of one hundred guineas will be required.
E. PORTER, Practical Chemist,
10753 510, George-street, Sydney.

CAFE PARISIEN.

A Cook wanted for the above establishment, who thoroughly understands L'Art de Cuisine, and can produce respectable references. Wages liberal. 10076

TUTOR wanted in a family up the country. Apply immediately, to the Rev. C. WOODWARD, at the Sydney College. 10863

APPRENTICES WANTED.—Three Apprentices, from 14 to 17 years of age, required for the Woodlark, whaler. Apply to Captain SMITH, on board. 10478

SERVANTS WANTED.—Coachman and Housemaid. None need apply who are not perfectly competent. Apply to W. NASH, Esq., Castlereagh-street. 10868

WANTED, in a Church of England family, a respectable young woman as Housemaid and Laundress. The strictest enquiry as to character will be made. Apply to No. 777, *Herald* Office. 10886

TO LET, on advantageous terms, the following farms,
KERNEL, consisting of 700 acres, on the south side of Botany Heads, with an EXCELLENT DWELLING HOUSE thereon, with store, dairy, &c.; a portion of the land is cleared and fenced; a never-failing supply of water on the land.
LAWRENCE FARM, 400 acres, adjoining the above.
The DUCKPOND FARM, 520 acres, with excellent timber thereon.
Also
A Farm of 600 acres on the banks of George's River, and adjoining "George's Hall," the seat of David Johnson, Esq., near Liverpool, a great portion of which is cleared and under cultivation, on which is erected A SUBSTANTIAL BRICK COTTAGE, with out-houses, piggeries, stockyard, &c., also, an orchard fenced in, and many other improvements.
For further particulars enquire of W. G. MOORE, Auctioneer, Pitt-street. 10548

REGENTVILLE CLOTH FACTORY AND FLOUR MILL.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the Regentville Cloth Factory and Flour Mill, with Steam Engine attached, with all the necessary machinery and gear, in complete working order. Rent, moderate. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., on the premises; or at the office of the Australian Trust Company, Charlotte-place, Sydney. 10388

TO LET, a house, situated in Kent-street North, containing seven rooms, with garden, &c., and water laid on. The premises are pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of Balmain, Parramatta River, &c. Rent moderate. For terms apply to Mrs. PALMER, next door, or at the Swan With Two Necks, George and Park streets. 10230

TO LET, Kent Cottage, Enmore, Newtown; a six-roomed Verandah Cottage, with convenient out-houses, good water, and large garden. Rent moderate.
The above is pleasantly situated, near the residence of J. F. Josephson, Esq., and only five minutes' walk from the Cook's River Road. The House and Garden are in excellent order, and a good carriage road to the House. A Milch Cow and Poultry may be had with the Cottage. Apply to
MR. HALE,
9702 Watchmaker, King-street, Sydney.

TO LET, with immediate possession, those newly built and *fire-proof* stores centrically situated in Queen's-place, (known as Pollard's *new* store), capable of containing EIGHT THOUSAND TONS of Goods. The advantages of these premises are too well known to require any comment. *For terms*, apply to
WALTER BEAMES.
Sydney, December 9. 10606

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YACHT IRIS.

FOR SALE, the CABIN FITTINGS of the YACHT IRIS.

They are chiefly Spanish Mahogany and Maple, and well worthy the attention of any one fitting out a packet for the Port Phillip or Launceston trade.

Apply to Mr. JOHN RICKARDS, George-street; or Mr. J. PEACOCK Miller's Point. 10999

JAUNTING CAR FOR SALE. Apply to MR. JOHN RICKARDS,
11001 Auctioneer, George-street.

POLISH! POLISH!! POLISH!!! For Sale by the undersigned in any quantity for cash. ROSSITER BROTHERS, Cabinet-makers, Upholsterers, and Undertakers, 250, Pitt-street. 10988

WOOL LASHING.

11 TONS Wool-lashing, now landing ex schooner Ellen, from Wellington, New Zealand, on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA.
10962 Queen-street.

FLOUR.

10 TONS fine Van Diemen's Land Flour, on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA,
10950 Queen-street.

GOLD DUST purchased for cash. GEO. REES, Spring-street.
December 14. 10932

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of James Hayward, late of the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mary Hayward, of the city of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales, widow, intends to apply to this Honorable Court at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, that probate of the will of James Hayward, late of the city of Sydney, gentleman, deceased, be granted to her as the executrix named therein.

Dated this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

JOHN DILLON, Proctor for the said Mary Hayward,
10929 172, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

LOST, on Wednesday afternoon, a Light Brown Kangaroo Bitch. Any one finding the same and bringing it to Mr. S. LYONS, George-street and Charlotte-place, will be liberally rewarded. 10952

PAPERS LOST.—A roll of TITLE DEEDS to land in Sussex-street to John Robertson, tied in a silk handkerchief, and of no value to the finder, was dropped, on Saturday morning last, in Sydney or on the South Head Road. A liberal reward will be paid for their immediate restoration, or information as will lead to their recovery, or to the PARTY ILLEGALLY HOLDING THEM. Apply for L. G., at at the Office of this paper; or to THOMAS LENEHAN, Grocery Store, Market-street West.
December 13. 10937

PAWNBROKERS—TO LET.

THE undersigned intending to return to Moreton Bay, will treat with any person for the business. For particulars apply on the premises.

J. H. ASHER, George-street, near Liverpool-street.

This is an opportunity which seldom offers, there now being a good business attached to the house. 10910

TO LET, those desirable Premises now in the occupation of the undersigned. Possession can be given on the first of January, 1851. For further information apply on the premises to W. J. DYER,
10983 278, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a double verandah House, with five rooms, two kitchens, a good well of water, and good yard, situated in Palmer-street, near Mr. E. D. Thomson's gate. Apply to G. PEADDEY, 205, Castlereagh-street. 10938

TO BE LET, the beautiful residence of Birchgrove, only fifteen minutes' walk from the Balmain ferry. The house is very suitable for a large family; the gardens are well supplied with all kinds of fruits, vines, &c.; and the rent very moderate. For particulars apply on the premises; or to Mr. LENNON, at the office of R. J. Want, Esq.
December 13. 10918

TO LET, the House in Jamison-street just vacated by Messrs. Marsh and Co. Possession in one week, water laid on. Enquire at C. N. HUNT's Upholstery Warehouse, Jamison-street. 10989

TO CAB PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—To Let, in Goulburn-street, a Cottage, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, stabling and coach house, &c., to a permanent and improving tenant the rent will be moderate. 10750

SALES BY AUCTION.

WINDSOR ROAD TRUST.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th December, 1850, at noon, the Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust, appointed under the Act of Council, 13th Victoria, No. 41, will put up to auction at the Court House, at Windsor, the lease for one year commencing on the 1st day of January, 1851, of the Tolls and Dues authorised and imposed by the Act of the Governor and Council, 2 William 4th, No. 12, arising and to be collected at the following gates, that is to say,

At Howe Bridge, Windsor, upset price £250.

At the South Creek Bridge, on the Black Town Road, upset price £50.

The Lessees, with two responsible sureties each, will be required to enter into Bonds securing regular payment of the rents, by equal monthly instalments, before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month, and containing engagements binding them to the due performance of the conditions. Warrants of Attorney will also be required.

By order of the Commissioners, SAMUEL CALLAWAY, Clerk to Trust.
Windsor, October 29. 9867

GREY CALICO
POTASH
BLUE

On account of whom it may concern, ex Ganges, Connell, master, from London—being damaged by sea water.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, 481, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, December 14, At 11 o'clock precisely,

McAL, &A under, in diamond.
8 (60—One bale,
15 pieces 36-inch grey calico, slightly damaged
20 ditto 30-inch ditto ditto ditto
AF in diamond.
5—One barrel of potash, much damaged
F in diamond.
8—3 boxes blue, each 56 lbs., slightly damaged
Terms—Cash. 10871

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, At Madame Dubost's, Brambletye House, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street, without reserve, A quantity of superior Household Furniture, and Effects, comprising round and other tables, sofas, chairs, chiffonier, iron bedsteads, and other sundries too numerous to enumerate.
Terms cash. 10994

CARGO OF THE DESPATCH,

WITHOUT RESERVE, TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Saturday, December 14, At 11 o'clock precisely,

8000 Feet pine boards
1000 Feet cedar boards
600 Posts and rails
2 Drays, new
5 Hand carts
5 Wheel barrows
1 Large tent and poles, new
2 Casks sheet zinc
5 Bundles galvanized iron
1 Emigrant stove
1 Californian stove
1 Case room paper
10 Barrels bright ship varnish
2 Boxes almonds
200 Cocoa nuts
10 Bags bread
10 Tins candied fruits
And other goods.
Terms at sale. 10900

HORSES, PHAETON, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

An English Britzka, in capital order, and fit for town or country, with Horses and Harness
ELK, a handsome saddle horse, by Tros, used to town, quiet in harness, and has carried a lady
MARULAN, a very powerful saddle horse
SOLDIER, a stout cob, used to town
A pair of very large Carriage Colts, broke to harness
Six well-bred Horses, from Campbelltown
Nine Mares, various
A black Dray Entire
About twenty-five other Horses, various
A patent Chaff-cutter, Gigs, Carts, &c. 10977

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

LING FISH, WHITE HARRICOT BEANS, FINE PEARL BARLEY, YELLOW SOAP.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, Will sell by auction, at his Mart, On TUESDAY, the 17th Instant, At 11 o'clock precisely,

80 BOXES LING FISH, each 56 lbs.
3 Tierces white Harricot beans
19 Barrels fine pearl barley
After which,
20 Boxes yellow soap, each 1 cwt.
Terms at sale. 10850

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23.

Superior Household Furniture, Glass, China Carpet, India Matting, &c., LIBRARY OF THEOLOGICAL CLASSICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS; MAPS, SCHOOL APPURTENANCES, Circular School Dining Tables, Cedar Forms, FOUR WHEEL PHAETON, PATENT AXLES, HOOD AND TURNOVER SEAT, HORSE, AND HARNESS, Medecine Chest, Gravely's Stove, Copper and Iron Work, Kitchen Utensils, Garden Implements, Carpenters' Tools, Water Casks, Quantity of Hay.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS HAS been favoured with instructions from the Rev. C. Woodward, B.C.L., who is proceeding to England by the Kate, to sell THE WHOLE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY, WITHOUT RESERVE, By Public Auction, AT THE SYDNEY COLLEGE, HYDE PARK, On MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, At 11 o'clock precisely, In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms—Cash. 10686

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17.

TWO TRUNKS LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' BOOTS AND SHOES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS Will sell by auction, at his Mart, On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,

2 TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of—
Morocco and lasting shoes
Enamelled shoes
Cashmere boots, enamel vamps
Ditto ditto side springs
French patent shoes
Misses Morocco straps
Lasting boots, enamelled vamps
Enamelled shoe straps
Misses leather straps
French welt boots.
Terms—Cash. 10945

WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS AND HIDES.

MR. J. H. ATKINSON will sell by auction, AT HIS STORES, CIRCULAR QUAY, On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, At 11 o'clock,

110 Bales fleece wool
12 Tons tallow
1200 Sheepskins
40 Hides
Terms at sale. 10941

KISSING POINT.

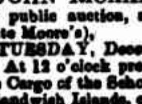
MR. ROBERTS is instructed by the representative of Mr. W. Pase, to sell by auction, at the Clothiers' Arms, On MONDAY, 16th December, at 12, Household furniture, apparel, cart harness, fruit baskets, farming implements, old iron; afterwards two silver watches, new shaft dray, three draught horses, six horses (various), one poney, two milch cows, roller, chaff cutter, new spring cart harness, fruit baskets, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 10995

ASSORTED GLASSWARE.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS Has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East, On MONDAY NEXT, December 16, At 11 o'clock precisely, WITHOUT RESERVE,

THE following assortment, consisting of—
Beer, dessert, liqueur, and claret glasses
Decanters, assorted, milk jugs
Cruet frames, 4, 5, and 6 holes
Glass candlesticks, sugar basins, and salt-cellars, butter coolers
Mustard pots, Rhin wine glass
Coloured decanters, plates
Porcelain cups and saucers
Ditto tea services
ALSO,
3 Breakfast Victoria China tea and coffee sets
3 Ditto ditto green China.
Terms—Cash.

CARGO OF THE TERROR, FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.



POLAR OIL, CAVENDISH TOBACCO, ARROWROOT.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS will sell by public auction, at Miller's Point Wharf, (late Moore's), On TUESDAY, December 17th, At 12 o'clock precisely, The Entire Cargo of the Schooner Terror, from the Sandwich Islands, comprising—
55 Casks first quality POLAR OIL
8 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco
30 Bags Tahiti Arrowroot.
Terms liberal, at sale.

The above oil is of a bright colour, quite free from roots, and far superior to Humpback.

Samples to be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, or on the wharf. 11000

WEARING APPAREL ONLY.

BY MR. W. G. MOORE, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, Who has received positive instructions to sell, by auction, without reserve, The whole of the Wardrobe of a Gentleman deceased
Terms—Cash. 10996

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by auction, at their Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Elegant Household Furniture, &c., comprising—

1 elegant horsehair sofa, loo, dining, and other tables, chairs, bedsteads, washing stands, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Also,
Half-ton prime colonial hams and bacon
1 cask neatsfoot oil
3 kegs butter
200 mutton hams
50 bags pampanga sugar
10 chests of excellent black and green teas
144 woolpacks, 10 lbs. each, slightly damaged.
Also,
Old building materials, consisting of scantling, window sashes, shingling.
Terms—Cash. 10972

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, Pawned with R. Appleton, 131, Bathurst-street.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by auction, at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, On MONDAY, December 16, At 11 o'clock, The Unredeemed Pledges, pawned with R. Appleton, according to the undermentioned dates:—

July 17—Silver watch
18—Silver watch, silver guard, and gold seal, 1738
Aug. 6—Silver watch, 2258
14—Shawl and white dress
Patent lever watch, silver guard, and gold key, 4791
16—Dickinson's Quarter Sessions
Blackstone's Commentaries
17—Three vests
Crape scarf
Six forks, four spoons, and silver pencil-case
19—Two dresses, shawl, and quilt
20—Box of ladies' wearing apparel
21—Pair trousers and vest
Silver snuff box, silver guard, gold seal, brooch, and two pins
22—Six shirts and vest
23—Two dresses
Prayer Book, gold pencil case, and two crosses
24—Eight shirts
Three dresses
Swansdown boa
28—Shawl and dress
29—Silver hunting watch, 11262
30—Double-barrelled gun, case, and apparatus
Violin, two bows, and case
Sept. 2—New sextant, by Troughton and Sims, London
3—New frock coat
5—Pair cut quart decanters
9—Dress, sheet, and scarf
Plated spirit stand and bottles
Six shirts and handkerchief
New frock coat, dress coat, satin vest, and handkerchief
10—Gold chain and key.
Also, about 100 bundles under five shillings.

N B.—Wanted, a respectable man to make himself generally useful. Character indispensable.

R. APPLETON,
10738 131, Bathurst-street.

WIDE BAY PINE. The cargo of the Helen.

30,000 feet

Very large plank, and superior in quality to any cargo ever yet offered in the market.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

IS requested to draw the particular notice of SHIPPERS TO ADELAIDE AND PORT PHILLIP, CABINET MAKERS, BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND OTHERS, to the sale of this fine cargo of timber, which he has received instructions to effect by public auction, without reserve, at the Albion Wharf, On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant, At 11 o'clock.

The cargo consists of about 30,000 feet of the Wide Bay pine,—now acknowledged to be the finest in the colony, and so much sought after in the southern ports. The planks are 26 to 30-inch square, up to 24 feet long, and being superior to any lot yet seen in Sydney, it is particularly requested that intending purchasers will inspect it prior to the sale.

Terms—Under £20, cash; above that sum, approved endorsed bills at three months. 10874

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, Just received per Agricola, from one of the first London Publishers.

The auctioneer begs to draw the particular notice of all admirers of the Fine Arts to this collection, as being of a most superior description to the general importations, and principally quite new in the colony.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Has the pleasure of announcing that he has received instructions to offer for unreserved sale, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, At 11 o'clock,

AN INVOICE OF ENGRAVINGS, excellently framed, and selected by the publishers as some of the finest works in their possession.

In order to afford time for a thorough examination of their merit, they will be open for exhibition four days prior to the sale. In the mean time a list of some of them is subjoined for the information of parties not resident in Sydney.

The Four Seasons
Hunt's Comic Sketches
Express Trains
Hunting and Racing Scraps
Choristers and Charity Girls
Military Sketches
Duke of Wellington
Watt's Experiment on Steam
Inventions of the Stocking Loom
Heart's Resolves
Morning and Evening
Sunday Morning
Threading the Needle
Rose of England
Doing the Elegant
Rose and Lily
Dew Drop and Forget-Me-Not
Camilla
Infant Gardeners
Pray God Bless
White and Red Rose
Lily of the Valley
Chickens for Sale
Wild Brier
Irish Courtship
Tarantella
Deer Hounds
Patience
Maid of the Mill
Grisette—Bouquetiere
Cantatrice
Farmer's Friends
Chip of the Old Block
Maid of Athens
Behold the Place
Treated like a Dog
Sunny Hours and Harvest Flowers
Queen and Prince Albert,
&c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9658

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES. FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.

Offering most eligible investments for the profitable outlay of capital, and for the securing of property at a low rate, paying excellent interest, and capable of considerable improvement at very small trouble and expense.

THE CROSS ROADS INN, HOUSE AT REDFERN, BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, On WEDNESDAY, 15th January, 1851, At 12 o'clock,

THE "CROSS ROADS INN." This highly valuable property is situate near Liverpool, at the junction of the Cowpasture and Campbelltown Roads, and being so old established a house requires no recommendation from the hands of the Auctioneer. It is a substantially built brick building, with extensive stabling and out-buildings; now let to an excellent tenant, and will be sold with thirty acres of land appurtaining thereto.

THE HOUSE AT REDFERN is a substantial building, situate in George-street; contains four rooms, with other requisite conveniences, small garden, &c.; possesses a frontage of 25 feet, by 100 in depth, and is let at a fair rental to a good tenant.

ALLOTMENTS AT PADDINGTON, situate in Victoria-street, immediately behind Beard's Hotel, and a most eligible site for building purposes.

Further particulars can be ascertained at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 10875

"FREEMASONS' TAVERN."

THAT MOST EXTENSIVE, WELL-KNOWN, AND COSTLY BUILDING, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MARULAN.

In bringing this very valuable property before the public, the auctioneer considers that the mere mention of the fact of the intended sale, with time and place, would be quite sufficient to ensure a ready offer, from its being so well known to all parties acquainted with the country. But there being now many capitalists on the look out for eligible investments who may not be acquainted with this property, he considers it advisable to give an outline of the particulars, for their information.

The present proprietor, Mr. GOODMAN HART, having determined upon removing from the country, has favoured

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD with positive instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, On WEDNESDAY, 15th January, 1851, At 12 o'clock precisely, (Unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

THOSE extensive, substantially-built, and highly valuable premises, situate in the most commanding spot in the township of Marulan, and so well known as the "FREEMASONS' TAVERN," WITH THE STORE ADJOINING THERETO.

For the convenience of intending purchasers it is intended to sell the property in two lots (the whole comprising an area of half an acre), as sub-divided on the plan, which can be inspected at the rooms.

The "Freemason's Tavern" is a most extensive and costly building, and to be thoroughly and properly appreciated must be seen. The range of buildings extend upwards of *One Hundred and Fifty Feet* back from the main frontage. It comprises 16 most commodious rooms, with taproom, kitchens, outoffices, stabling for 12 horses, coach houses, barn, storehouse, with every other possible convenience, all finished in the best possible manner without regard to cost. The rooms are handsomely corniced and fitted up, stucco plastered, and every room is furnished with Venetian shutters. The buildings are all of stone and brick, and have scarcely been erected three years. A large and elegant verandah surrounds a considerable portion of the premises.

As a stand for business the situation is not to be equalled, being at the junction of the Bungonia Road leading to Queanbeyan, Braidwood, Maneroo, &c., and the Great Southern Road leading to Port Phillip and the intermediate towns of Yass, Gunning, Gundagai, &c. In fact, the whole of the immense traffic to the southward must pass by the door, ensuring a large, increasing, and highly lucrative business.

☞ The fixtures, bar fittings, and entire furniture, can be taken at a valuation if required.

The Store adjoining is a large stone building not yet quite finished, but is a very substantial erection, and when completed would command an undoubtedly safe and profitable trade.

There is a large garden, well laid out, in the rear of these properties; there are also extensive stockyards at command.

Any further particulars can be obtained upon application at the rooms of the auctioneer, where also a large and detailed plan of the property can be seen.

Title—Grant from the Crown.
Terms very liberal. 10876

WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.

IMPORTANT SALE

Of an Extensive Plot of Ground, beautifully situated, fronting the waters of Waterview Bay, forming most beautiful Villa Allotments, subdivided as per plan.

The great difficulty now experienced in obtaining anything like an eligible site for building in the neighbourhood of Balmain, (from the fact of nearly all the property being in the hands of parties not disposed to sell,) renders it incumbent upon the Auctioneer to direct particular attention to the Valuable Plot of Ground (carefully divided) now thrown open to public competition.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD Has the pleasure of announcing to the public that he has received instructions from the Mortgagee, to submit for unreserved sale, by public competition, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, On WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1851, At 12 o'clock,

THAT EXTENSIVE PORTION OF LAND, situate at WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN, bounded on one side by the Strathean Estate, extending up William-street from the Bay to the main road, thereby commanding very extensive frontage, with easy access.

The property is surrounded by a numerous and respectable neighbourhood, daily increasing in wealth and importance.

As parties unacquainted with the spot can inspect for themselves with so very little trouble, the Auctioneer considers it unnecessary to enter into any description of the many inducements offered for purchasing, comprising a view unsurpassed of the North Shore, Sydney, South Head, and the surrounding country, the benefit of a sea-side residence within ten minutes ride of the town, an admirable aspect, stone for building close at hand, and the land itself capable of growing anything; in short, a visit to the property is all that the Auctioneer asks to ensure a spirited competition.

Every other information required may be obtained upon application at the Rooms, 474, George-street.

Title, first-rate.—Terms, liberal. 10879

Postponed on account of the Election for Mayor.

3 VERANDAH HOUSES IN PALMER-STREET.

AND ALSO,

3 VERANDAH COTTAGES IN CROWN-STREET.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, On TUESDAY, December 17, At 11 o'clock,

THE above properties, producing as they are, A STEADY RENTAL, and which will be sold to the highest bidder,

LOT 1.

All those three excellently built Houses, with very elegant verandahs, having 42 feet frontage to Palmer-street, (on the left hand side from William-street, and known as Mr. Maloney's Buildings) with a depth to a reserved road at the rear, of 97 feet 6 inches.

Each house contains front and back parlour, two bedrooms up stairs, kitchen in the rear, outhouses, yard, &c.

There is a well of water, to which the three houses have access; and the whole of the buildings are most substantial, and fitted up with bells and grates, the internal and external work being of the very best description.

☞ The houses command a steady rental of £30 each.

LOT 2.

Those three Verandah Cottages, (also known as Mr. Maloney's Buildings), situate in Palmer-street, near the Old South Head Road, let to most respectable tenants at £20 a-year each.

These houses, substantially built of brick with stone foundations, have a frontage to the east side of Palmer-street of 37 feet, by a depth of 97 feet 6 inches, and each contains four rooms with yard and offices.

☞ The above properties are right good investments, built not, as is too commonly the case, without reference to workmanship or durability, but with a view to a permanent rent-roll being derivable from them. Their present rentals are very low, and if their occupants leave them higher rates may be obtained.

The Auctioneers will give every information to intending purchasers upon application, and acquaint them with all particulars as to terms and title—the former will be liberal, the latter is the well-known Riley Estate title. 10463

Postponed on account of the Election for Mayor.

TWO DETACHED COTTAGES. Each with Garden, Land, and small Paddock, SITUATE IN GEORGE-STREET, REDFERN.

☞ The healthy and pleasant neighbourhood in which these cottages are situated, with the rapidly increasing value which must attend all property having frontage to this extension of the great street of the city, gives them a peculiar claim upon the attention of capitalists or parties wanting a comfortable home of their own, where they can have most of the comforts attached to a country residence within a few minutes' walk of the busy portions of the city.

MORT AND BROWN Are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, On TUESDAY, December 17, at 11 o'clock.

LOT 1.

AN EXCELLENT COTTAGE, occupied by Mr. Shone, Surveyor, containing entrance hall, parlour and sitting room, and two bedrooms, besides kitchen and servant's room in the rear, larder with commodious safe for meat, &c., washhouse, &c. There is also a large yard enclosed with paling fence, and having in it a first-rate well of excellent water; and there is also a good piece of ground for a garden or small paddock.

The ground belonging to this cottage, including that upon which it stands, has a frontage to George-street of 50 feet, by a depth of 100 feet to Turner-street, from which there is a side entrance.

The premises are built of brick and stone, and stuccoed on the weather side; and the internal finishing is very superior and complete, with cupboards, grates, &c., &c. There is a fine flagged verandah, 28 feet long by 6 feet wide, the views from which are very pleasant.

LOT 2.

Is a cottage corresponding in almost every respect with the above, and occupied by Mr. Campbell, having a similar frontage of 50 feet, to George-street, by a depth of 110 feet. This cottage has verandah back and front, with stabling for four horses, cow shed, &c., besides well of water, small paddock, &c.

☞ The above are exactly opposite Mr. Lee's cottages, George-street, Redfern, and near the Redfern Inn.

No reserve.—Terms at sale. 10283

Postponed in consequence of the Election for Mayor.

EIGHT VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, PRODUCING A STEADY RENTAL OF £158 PER ANNUM.

Situate at the corner of King-street and Castlereagh-street, opposite Martin's Commercial Hotel.

For positive sale, by order of the representatives of the late Mr. Andrew Coss.

TERMS—20 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue at one, two, or three years, with security on the property, and bearing interest at eight per cent.

MORT AND BROWN HAVE instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street. On TUESDAY, December 17, at 11 o'clock, All those Shops, Dwellings, and Offices, together with the VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND upon which they are erected, situate at the corner of King-street and Castlereagh-street.

The buildings consist of the following, viz.—
Shop and Premises, occupied by Mrs. Doyle, milliner,
Ditto, occupied by Mr. Howard, bookbinder.
Premises, occupied by Mr. Pawsey, Servants' Registry Office.
Offices of Messrs. Bennett and Ironside, accountants.
Premises as fruiterer's shop.

The extent of land is as follows, viz.—
66 feet 9 inches, to King-street, by a depth of 44 feet.
45 feet, to Castlereagh-street.

☞ This is one of the most valuable stands in Sydney, and is admirably adapted for the erection of a first-rate public house; and as it is to be sold, well worthy the attention of capitalists. 10004

CHOICE NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS. Suitable for Christmas Presents.

JUST LANDED.

MORT AND BROWN Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, On WEDNESDAY, 18th December, At 11 o'clock,

1500 VOLUMES New Illustrated Books, comprising—Modern Encyclopædia, 10 Vols.; Waverly Novels, 5 vols.; Henry's Commentary, 3 vols.; Cruden's Concordance; Tomlin's History of England, 6 vols.; Hume and Smollet's History of England; British Essayists; Shakespeare's Works; Goldsmith's Animated Nature; Robertson's Historical Works; Whiston's Josephus; Milner's Church History; Romaine's Works; Newton's Works; Paley's Works; The Miser's Daughter; Old Saint Paul's; Gibbon's Roman Empire; Bohn's Standard Library; Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; Ascough's Shakespeare; Bell's Geography; Anderson's Commercial Dictionary; Farmer's Library; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Barrow's whole Works; Lives of the Poets; Mangnall's Questions, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are in course of preparation.
Terms at sale. 10864

NOTICE.

PAPER.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, On WEDNESDAY, December 18, At 11 o'clock,

34 PACKAGES, containing a superior assortment of all descriptions of—
Writing, Printing, And Wrapping } PAPER.

Full particulars will appear in Monday's *Herald*. 10967

EXTENSIVE CLEARANCE SALE AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., OF

WINES
SPIRITS
BEER
GROCERIES
OILMAN'S STORES
FRUITS,
&c., &c.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Campbell, and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Stores, Spring-street, On FRIDAY, December 20, At half-past 10 for 11 o'clock precisely,

THE following extensive assortment, The whole of which will be cleared without reserve, viz.:—

FRUITS, GROCERIES, OILMAN'S STORES, &c.

EX PHŒNICIAN.
10 Barrels raisins
30 Boxes Muscatels, layers
10 Ditto Jordan almonds
2 Cases Coryhana juice
3 Sacks carraways
5 Barrels refined saltpetre
4 Ditto pearl barley
320 Drums figs
1 Case ditto

EX PRINCESS VICTORIA.
3 Barrels raisins
48 Drums figs
30 Boxes Muscatels
48 Cartoons French plums
10 Boxes almonds
14 Boxes Belmont candles

EX WATERLOO.
5 Caroteels, 10 Barrels } Patras currants
150 Quarter-drums Sultana raisins
5 Bags Barcelona nuts
30 Boxes Muscatels, layers
10 Boxes Jordan almonds
3 Cases Coryhana juice
5 Barrels pearl barley
2 Barrels Jamaica ginger
12 Cases mustard
20 Ditto assorted fruits
20 Ditto salad oil
20 Ditto pint pickles
8 Ditto smoked Yarmouth bloaters
4 Ditto assorted jams
10 Ditto castor oil, pints
6 Ditto ditto, half-pints

EX EMILY.
15 Barrels split peas

☞ At 12 o'clock, WINES.

EX WATERLOO.
100 Cases choice champagne, 1 dozen
100 Ditto ditto claret, 1 ditto
250 Ditto ditto ditto, 1 ditto

EX PRINCESS VICTORIA.
14 Cases superior champagne, 3 dozen
3 Ditto ditto ditto 1 dozen
15 Hogsheads, 4 Quarters } Golden sherry
9 Hogsheads, 6 Quarters } Pale ditto
10 Quarters fine old port

EX PENYARD PARK.
9 Hogsheads, 6 Quarters } Brown sherry

SPIRITS.

EX WATERLOO.
100 Cases brandy, each 1 dozen

EX PRINCESS VICTORIA.
100 Cases brandy each 1 dozen
250 Ditto Geneva

BEER.

EX WATERLOO, &c., JUST LANDED, AND IN PRIME CONDITION.
50 Hogsheads Meaux's brown stout
40 Ditto Woods' ditto ditto
100 Ditto ditto pale ale
50 Ditto Elliott's ditto

Messrs. MORT and BROWN, in directing general attention to this opportune sale for the CHRISTMAS TRADE, beg to state that the whole will be cleared to the highest bidders, and on the following liberal terms for approved bills:—
Over £90, 3 months
Over £200, 3 and 4 months
Over £400, 3, 4, and 5 months.

☞ In consequence of the extent of the sale, the auction for the Groceries will commence at 11 o'clock precisely—of the Wines, &c., at 12 o'clock. 10960

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

POSITIVE SALE OF THOSE SPLENDID PREMISES IN THE FLOURISHING PORT OF NEWCASTLE, FORMERLY THE RESIDENCE OF A. W. SCOTT, ESQ., SITUATE NEAR THE STEAMERS' LANDING PLACE AND PRINCIPAL WHARF, AND RECENTLY OCCUPIED AS THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

☞ One-half the Purchase Money may remain upon Mortgage of the Property for a term of three or five years, at six per cent. per annum—the other portion, half cash, half bill at six months.

MORT AND BROWN Have instructions from John Thacker, Esq., as Agent for the Mortgagee, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, On MONDAY, the 30th December, At 12 o'clock precisely,

THOSE well situated, spacious, handsome, and substantial premises, occupying, with the out-premises and garden ground, A LARGE PLOT of the most valuable land in all the rapidly advancing town of Newcastle.

THIS STATELY MANSION

Contains eight capital rooms, all fourteen feet high, and fitted with panelled doors and shutters, and otherwise very elaborately finished, besides store, closet, kitchen, servants' room, spacious lobbies, entrance hall, &c., &c.

In the yard (36 x 78), which is all enclosed in a very superior manner, are four-stalled stable, coach-house, piggery, out-offices, &c., and a good building for men-servants of two rooms, 12 x 12 each.

In the front of the house is a garden, with ornamental fence, supported upon brick parapet wall; at one side of which is the carriage entrance, leading through to the spacious yard at the rear.

ABOUT HALF AN ACRE

Is laid out in useful garden beyond the court-yard, which is stocked with useful and ornamental plants.

☞ The above brief description will give a slight idea of the property to be sold, but intending purchasers will do well to inspect for themselves.

A FORTUNE MAY BE REALIZED

By any proper party employing these premises as a first-rate hotel or boarding-house; but they are equally applicable for a mercantile residence or shop and store. And looking to the rapid advances which Newcastle is making as a commercial port, it is no fiction of speech to say that this is one of the most tempting investments for capital that has offered for many months past. Remember—what Sydney is Newcastle may be!

☞ As above stated, half the purchase-money may remain on mortgage of the property for 3 or 5 years, at the low rate of 6 per cent. per annum. 10630

CITY PROPERTY IN ELIZABETH-STREET, Known as WENTWORTH PLACE.

SEVENTEEN DWELLING HOUSES, YIELDING £268 PER ANNUM RENTAL.

THIS notice is simply preliminary, and merely intended to inform capitalists that the Property will be sold by MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN, by public auction, at their Rooms, ABOUT THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1850. Terms on application.—Title undoubted.

DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARMS IN THE ILLAWARRA DISTRICT.

MORT AND BROWN Have received instructions to sell by public auction, About the end of January, 1850, AT THE WOLLONGONG HOTEL,

VARIOUS desirable, improved, and conveniently situated Farms at Lake Illawarra, lying between the well-known properties of Messrs. Gerrard and Jenkins, being portions of The Canterbury Estate.

Also, A SMALL FARM AT FAIRY MEADOW, part of the Balgownie Estate, now occupied by Timothy Neil, and containing about Fifteen Acres.

☞ Mr. John Henderson, Berkeley Estate, will show the Farms to any one desirous of viewing them.

Terms:—A considerable portion of the purchase money may remain upon mortgage of the property. 10716

WELL-BRED COLTS AND PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES.

MORT AND BROWN Will sell by public auction, at Armstrong's Repository, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh-streets, On FRIDAY, 10th January, at 11 o'clock

40 HEAD WELL-BRED COLTS, from three to five years old, broken to saddle.

Also, A pair of fine Bays, broken to carriage and harness.

The above are from an old and well-selected stud, much approved of by Captain Apperley, as being admirably adapted for the Indian market.

Terms at sale. 10465

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE.

MR. JEREMIAH LEDSAM has received instructions from Augustus Dreutler, Esq., to sell by public auction, on an early day.

The following VALUABLE PROPERTIES, namely,

11 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, comprising from 3½ acres to 6½ acres, being a portion of the celebrated Horse-shoe Bend.

The whole of the allotments, with one exception, have frontage to the magnificent river Hunter; and is first-rate land, proverbial for its amazing productiveness, adapted for growing wheat, maize, tobacco, cotton, and will answer well for vegetable gardens, or small paddocks for growing lucerne, barley, &c.

These cultivation allotments, unrivalled for situation, in the centre of the town of West Maitland, and rear of the extensive stores of Messrs. D. and J. Dickson, were originally purchased at prices varying from £39 to £72 per acre; they will now be sold, by order of the proprietor, without reserve.

60 ACRES OF LAND, situate within half mile of West Maitland, lying between the properties of the Rev. Dean Lynch, Tulloch, and John Eales, Esq., known as Walka.

The land is cleared and fenced; an unfailing supply of water is attainable by the outlay of a nominal sum in the construction of a dam; and, from its proximity to Maitland, most valuable and advantageous to stock-owners and others.

3 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, situate and lying in the town of East Maitland.

400 ACRES on Wallis' Creek, about 9 miles from West Maitland, known as Blackburn's grant. A great portion of this land is cleared, fenced, and in cultivation.

1840 Eighteen Hundred and Forty Acres of pasture land, adjoining the above.

2240

Upon this splendid estate, comprising 2240 acres of agricultural and pastoral land, an immense amount of labour has been expended in the erection of good substantial fences, stockyards, dwellings, &c., during the last four years.

The property is favoured with an abundant supply of pure water; and will be sold either in one or three lots, to suit intending purchasers.

The whole of the respective properties will be sold on liberal terms, and without reserve.

TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Full particulars in future advertisement. 9235

TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Mr. Osborne's Station, Wagra, near Gundagai, the imported thorough-bred Entire Horse

MERRY PEBBLES, Imported by Benjamin Boyd, Esq.

PEDIGREE.

Bred in 1837, got by Saracen, out of Lady Canford by Catiero, Orville, Hambletonian, Shuttle, Overton, Beningbrough's dam by Herold, Pyrrah by Matchem, Dutchess by Whitenose, Miss Slamerkin. Saracen was got by the Mount Falcon Arab, out of Hebe by Meteor, Nancy by Long Rendrow, Nancy's dam also by Young Rendrow, Matilda by King Fergus.

TERMS:—£2 5s. for a single mare; £1 15s. each for three or more, groomage included: good and secure paddocks found, and every care taken, but no responsibility incurred; all mares to be paid for, and removed on or before the 1st of January, 1851. 5675

TO STAND, at Lake House, Peterborough, Illawarra, the thorough-bred colonial horse

TYRIUS, by Tros, dam by Skeleton out of Poppet, by Selim. Poppet was imported from General Grosvenor's stud, bred by George M'Leay, Esq., of Brownlow-hill.

This horse is the sire of the winner of the late £50 Belford Stud Plate.

Terms—£2 2s. for each mare; groomage included.

ALSO, THE ENTIRE HORSE BACCHUS.

Sire, the imported horse "Cantab," dam out of a Satellite mare, and got by a celebrated imported horse, by the late Potter M'Queen, Esq., (thorough-bred) out of either a Hector or Model mare. This horse cost 1000 guineas at home, and was purchased for the use of his own stud.

Terms—£1 10s. for each mare; groomage included. 5661

TO STAND THIS SEASON AT BUNGARRABBEE.

THE well-known imported thorough bred English horse CAMEL, Also, the celebrated high caste Arab, GLENDOWER.

Terms:—For a single mare £3 3s., an allowance where a number sent.

Good paddocks provided, and every care taken, but no responsibility incurred.

All mares to be paid for and removed on or before the 1st January, 1851. 6683

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